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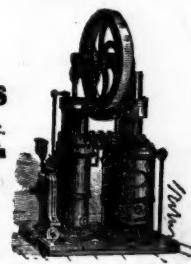
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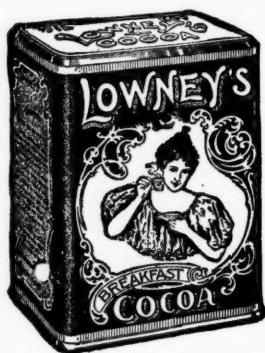
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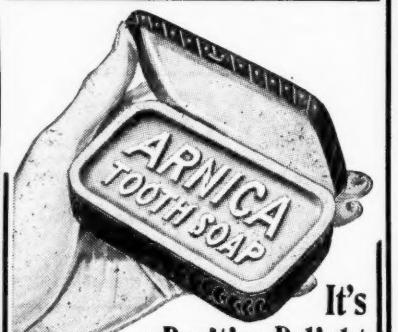
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558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN
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The promptness with which have come to us replies to the letter of Adjutant General Pearson, of Massachusetts, on the advisability of modeling our Regular Army after the National Guard rather than have the citizen soldiers trained in Army methods indicates the healthy sentiment that prevails regarding the value of the Army as the highest standard to which all other military establishments of the country should be made to conform. One of the most vigorous replies, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, is from an officer of the New Jersey National Guard, who, in his capacity as an officer of the Pay Department, may be deemed fairly conversant with those staff conditions in the National Guard of which General Pearson has spoken in so laudatory a fashion. When Major Rodgers lays down the proposition that the "nation must not have a lower military standard than that afforded by the Regular Army" he states that which will have the force of an axiom to all officers of the Army or the Guard who stop to realize that there is no single standard in the National Guard which can be taken as a model. As has so often been made clear in annual reports of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, this lack of uniformity in methods and training in the National Guard has been one of the principal reasons for the backwardness of the Organized Militia, and it has been plain since the reorganization of the National Guard for the purpose of bringing about conformity with Army standards that the one factor contributing most powerfully to the improvement of the Militia since the passage of the Dick bill has been the effort made by each state to raise its troops to a single standard—that of the Army. The Army can be a homogeneous organization because it is the product of a single government—the Federal Government. Left to themselves the states would have no homogeneity, each state's Militia being a model to itself, accepting or rejecting other and better patterns as it might think best. To say that the Army should adapt any of its methods to those of the National Guard means absolutely nothing at all, since there is no National Guard standard whatever. If General Pearson had said, for example, the "Massachusetts Volunteer Militia" or the "New York National Guard" he would have given us something specific as the object and aim of the Regular Army, but to give to methods and systems the sweeping designation of "National Guard" was to plead for a promiscuity which could promise nothing but confusion.

Coast Artillery officers are submitting very enthusiastic reports as to the results achieved under the provisions of the current annual instruction book for Coast Artillery, setting aside the month of September for Infantry field exercises. All regular Coast Artillery work was stopped and the entire time was devoted to the field training as Infantry; the first two weeks to preliminary instruction and patrolling, outposts, advance and rear guards, companies in attack and defense, etc., and the last two weeks to combined exercises and marches. The officers of the Artillery District of Puget Sound are particularly enthusiastic as to the character of the work accomplished there. Three companies at Fort Casey, under command of Lieut. Col. J. L. Hayden, and three companies at Fort Flagler, under the command of Major Johnson Hagood, by a twelve-mile march joined with the six companies from Fort Worden and formed a provisional regiment of twelve companies under command of Col. C. J. Bailey, district commander, the district staff officers acting as regimental staff officers. The troops left their posts fully equipped for the field and made a camp, beautifully located in the Chimacum Valley, near the Olympic Mountains. Each day was devoted to the

solution of problems in attack and defense, as a rule one battalion acting on the defensive and two battalions on the offensive, while one period of two days was devoted to a march with a bivouac for the intervening night. The companies averaged from eighty-five to ninety-five men present at every formation, so that the provisional regiment made a body of troops as large as most of the brigades during the Civil War. Officers and men were highly pleased with their experience, and report that they not only had a very instructive time, but also enjoyed it thoroughly. One of the features of the camp was the open air nightly moving picture shows provided for by Chaplain Easterbrook. The 6th Band, Coast Artillery Corps, furnished music for these occasions, and practically every officer and enlisted man attended the show every night. Besides this all the people of the countryside came from far and near.

Great interest is being manifested throughout the country in the inauguration of the system of breeding remounts for the Army to be conducted by the Department of Agriculture. A joint board appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, of which Lieut. Col. David S. Stanley, Q.M. Corps, is a member, will soon meet to formulate regulations for the system, after which the Department of Agriculture will take steps to secure stallions and distribute them throughout the horsebreeding districts. George Rommel will represent the Department of Agriculture on the board, and specimens of all recognized breeds of horses will be offered by civilian horsemen. The board will have before it for consideration a number of novel suggestions from state breeders' associations and prominent horsemen. Several wealthy horsemen have offered to give to the Government high-bred stallions and many have volunteered to loan their stallions. It is proposed by some of the breeders to give to the Government part of the services of stallions each year. Horsemen generally realize that as running races are being discredited or forbidden by state legislatures something must be done to keep up the standard of American horses, and many of them look to the Army to accomplish this result. The co-operation of the horse breeders with the Government in the breeding of remounts cannot but result in the improvement of horses for the Army. Even with the assistance from private sources it will be impossible to cover the horsebreeding sections with the new system for breeding remounts next year. The Government will be restricted in its efforts this year by the appropriation by Congress of only \$50,000, which will not go very far in purchasing high-bred stallions. Most of the money will be used in maintaining breeding stations, very few stallions being purchased. Even if the Government had sufficient funds it is not probable that stallions could be secured for all of the stations that are to be opened next spring, although it is thought a good beginning will be made at the commencement of the breeding season.

In his column "Walks and Talks" in the Brooklyn Eagle Julius Chambers says concerning the Army: "The United States has become a world Power; she has taken her stand among the nations of the earth. She can maintain such claim just so long as she can repel invasion and sustain her prestige upon the sea. She needs at least 20,000 more American sailors, at once, to man the new Dreadnaughts and cruisers ready to glide from the ways into the water. She is quite as badly off for marines to police her ships and for troops to garrison her colonies. Will some student of ethics devise a plan by which homeless, friendless young men can be conscripted into or induced to voluntarily join the Army and Navy, before they become morally depraved by contaminating associations? Surely, if the numerous societies consecrating the gray matter of their members to ethical culture are worthy of continued existence, a solution can be found for this very problem. A 'standing army' of 200,000 men offers the simplest, most practical solution. It will cost much less to restrain such characters and to start such persons on the road to honest living than to try, convict and keep them in prisons or shock them to death in electric chairs. Somebody is wanted to preach such a propaganda! Only after much discussion will a practical plan for impressing such boys—who, if they grow up in idleness are sure to become thieves, gamblers or thugs—into the service of their country be developed, and by systematic ideas of man's responsibilities to his fellows. Accessions to the Army and Navy should by no means be drawn from prisons or found among the already developed desperadoes of large American cities. The process of salvation should begin by bringing under rigid discipline young men who are idle, chiefly because they lack initiative, 'never had a chance' to learn trades, and who are more than likely to become criminals unless rescued before they have taken their first direct plunge into felony."

An article was published some years ago in the *Revue de Droit International* by Masanosuke Akiyama, secretary of the Information Bureau for Prisoners of War, formed in Japan during the war with Russia. In this article it was stated that the number of prisoners taken by the Japanese during the war was 84,445. Of these 10,442 were freed on the scene of operations, 2,083 died and a number escaped after the establishment of peace. There was no exchange of prisoners, but the sick and wounded incapable of further military service were permitted to return to Russia; 4,039 went from Port Arthur and ninety-five from Kobé. The same consideration in the matter of furnishing glass eyes and artificial limbs

was shown to the prisoners as to the Japanese soldiers, 154 prisoners receiving glass eyes and 133 artificial limbs. The allowance of the prisoners for subsistence was nearly double that of the Japanese. Their worn-out clothing was replaced and an allowance was made to them for keeping their clothes in order. Printed matter was donated to the Russians to the extent of 51,272 journals, 352,151 books and pamphlets. The letters sent or received for them free of tax were 725,110, the telegrams 4,056, and they were furnished free of charge with 4,286 money orders. At the close of the war there were 1,436 officers and 70,784 petty officers and men interned in Japan. Subject to certain restrictions, officers who gave their parole were allowed large liberty in promenading and were allowed to take quarters in private houses without being under guard. This humane treatment of prisoners, in such contrast to that formerly shown, was the result of the adoption by the Japanese of The Hague resolutions concerning the humane conduct of war, in which Japan, China, Persia, Siam and the Ottomans joined with the Christian states of Europe and North, South and Central America.

While the letter of Mr. E. K. Roden, director of the Navy League, which appears in another column, would seem to make out a very strong case against the "peace" movement for having prevented the appropriation in the last Congress for two battleships, we are inclined to deem it not untimely advice to proffer the caution that too much credit should not be given to the peace-at-any-price propaganda for the sentiment of the Democratic members in the Senate and House in favor of only one battleship. In any other year than this we might be inclined to give weight to Mr. Roden's view, but we know that in a presidential year politicians believe that the best record on which they can go before the voters of the country is that of economy, and there is no cut they can make in appropriations that carries with it more advertising in the daily press than that associated with the building program of the Navy. There is a spectacularness about this false economy that makes an appeal to the unthinking. A battleship is a concrete embodiment of a certain amount of expenditure, and it requires no large amount of clerical knowledge for the average voter to appreciate the extent of the alleged "watchfulness" over the public treasury which this party or that has exercised in cutting down the naval appropriations when he can visualize a huge floating engine of war such as he has seen lying grim and impressive in the Hudson River at a naval mobilization or in any of the other ports of the nation.

A correspondent tells us that one of the best features of the new uniform regulations is the provision with reference to wearing blue uniform after retreat. The Army had become so accustomed to wearing the khaki and olive drab uniform, with boots and leggings, that it was hard at first to get the thing started; neither the officers nor the men wanted to take the trouble of changing to blue, and all kinds of excuses were made to avoid this. One post commander accomplished it by providing that no officer or enlisted man should enter the post exchange, amusement hall, officers' quarters or the officers' mess after retreat in service uniform. It was not long before everybody got accustomed to change as a matter of course, and it has come to be regarded as a relief and pleasure to get out of working clothes and get into something clean before the evening meal. Whatever criticism there may be in the Service as to changes made in the uniform, there is no one who is not thoroughly pleased with the fact that he can now tell without difficulty exactly what the uniform is. For this we have to thank Capt. James A. Moss, because there are very few officers in the Army who could have gone to work with his patience and dug up and straightened out the complicated provisions of regulations which had not been previously codified for fifty years, if, in fact, they have really ever been codified before.

The peace establishment of the German army has been raised to 695,000 this year, and the law of June, 1912, provides for a further annual addition of 50,000 men. The increase is welcomed by the officers as improving the rate of promotion. The average service of the senior of each rank is now as follows: Lieutenant, 17 years; captain, 27 years; major, 34 years, and colonel, 36 years. But the 1912 law provides for twenty-four new generals as inspectors of Landwehr, fourteen new battalions, absorbing fourteen majors and fifty-six captains; one new cavalry regiment and thirty-six new batteries. Besides this, each regiment is to have one more lieutenant colonel or major, and each twelve-battery brigade is to have one more lieutenant colonel and one more captain. Altogether, says the London Army and Navy Gazette, the German officer is feeling cheerful, the more so that his expenses are being reduced by the abolition of the parade uniform.

An officer of the General Staff quotes the following from Donohoe's story of the Turkish defeat in the Washington Post of Nov. 4: "Military inefficiency played a great part in the catastrophe, and there was an insufficiency of trained officers. I saw companies of Turkish regiments going into action with only two officers." Our correspondent adds: "Only two officers with some of the Turkish companies! The war correspondent is surprised and shocked. Can we expect to do better when our time comes?"

Discussing the problem of launching the naval hydro-aeroplane, the Scientific American tells us that the notable flights of Ely from the U.S.S. Birmingham two years ago and the later performance of the same aviator in flying to the U.S.S. Pennsylvania and returning from that ship showed what could be done under favoring conditions; and they also proved that the aeroplane was quite unfitted for associate operations with a craft at sea—especially if the flying machine was forced to take to the water. Shortness of runway is arbitrarily fixed in a measure by the essentially military features of the man-of-war, and for that reason some form of impulse had to be devised which would give the aircraft the needed velocity of headway within a short distance. Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U.S.N., has been quietly working for months upon a launching apparatus which, in effect, is a sort of pneumatic catapult. This mechanism received its initial test at Annapolis during the past August, and while the aeroplane took a tumble, still the broad idea of the installation gave gratifying promise. The tests at Annapolis clearly showed how disturbing was the effect of a slanting wind and how necessary it probably would be to get the aeroplane launched squarely against the breeze. Even though the catapult be installed so that it can be made to face the wind, that does not dispose of the difficulties. A big ship in motion very seriously modifies the streamlines, so to speak, of the air currents, and the higher the speed of the vessel the more profound the aerial perturbation. Only a short while ago an Italian aviator was maneuvering in a hydro-aeroplane over the waters of the Gulf of Spezia. By chance the battleship Dante Alighieri was running some of her trials at the same time. Whether she was running at her highest rate (twenty-four knots) then is not certain; but the aviator, swinging through the air across her wake, suddenly found his machine beyond his control, and down he plunged into the water. The mishap was unquestionably due to the disturbed condition of the air produced by the passing battleship. All of these difficulties will, our contemporary believes, be skilfully overcome in time, "but the hour for the aeroplane on shipboard has not yet arrived. It must be remembered that there are the corresponding difficulties of returning to the ship after a flight. Will the flying machine be able to make a successful landing aboard if a wind is blowing and the air currents are much disturbed? This is decidedly debatable."

"Fort Stevens," writes a correspondent, "has its complement of power plants, searchlights up to those of 60-inch diameter and position finding stations, etc., the electrical installations being of the very latest description, more nearly up to the standard of the Coast Artillery requirements than those of many of the other posts. Crude oil is used for fuel in the power plant instead of coal, so that, there being an entire freedom from coal dust, the plant can be kept as clean as a drawing room resplendent with paint and polished brass. At Battery Russell gasoline is used as fuel. There is one old coal burning plant at the post, which is harnessed to a 30-inch light, which will no doubt ere long be replaced by a larger light. Battery Russell is on a ridge overlooking the Pacific. Just in front of the battery this ridge drops about forty feet to a beach covered with sand which has the appearance of pepper and salt; when wet very dark brown in color. This beach is strewn with hummocks, wrecks of boats and other spoil of the sea, and it bears the ominous title of 'the graveyard of the Pacific.' Sad reminders of ocean perils are wrecks half buried in the sand, one with hull and masts of steel. Just north of Battery Russell are the jetties at the mouth of the Columbia River designed to narrow the channel and increase the force of the current so as to scour away the bar of sand. The south jetty, which has taken twenty years to build, is supposed to be completed, and work is in progress on the north jetty, which leaves the shore at Fort Canby. In building the jetties piles are driven into the sand projecting some twenty feet above the water. On top of the piles is built a trestlework carrying a double track railroad. Flat cars loaded with stone are drawn to the end of the jetties, a loaded train going down one track and emptying its load at the end of the track while another train with empty cars returns by the other track. As the pile of stones which are brought down the river on barges is extended into the channel five to ten feet above the water the jetty is built over it. Work is stopped during the winter months, when the water is so rough that the waves frequently wash over the jetty, making it unsafe to work on it. Last winter a vessel was driven through the jetty, but paused when in line with it to enable the crew to escape to the jetty before their vessel went to pieces."

Arms and the Man suggests "that those in a position to use their influence get in touch with the proper authorities and put the proposition before them and an earnest plea to have the schoolboy shooting of the future on the outdoor range carried on with reduced ammunition and if possible with a lighter rifle. The necessity of such action will become apparent just as soon as the Boy Scouts include a course of rifle practice in their curriculum." This is at the conclusion of an illustrated article on "Schoolboy Military Rifle Shooting," which describes a recent all-day shoot of the Public School Athletic League on the rifle range at Peekskill, N.Y. The writer says: "In almost every case the boys' previous shooting experience had consisted only of practice on sub-target machines in their school work. Probably none of the young candidates had ever tackled a Springfield before, and when they were put up against the regulation rifle and the full service charge old campaigners expected to see plenty of 'fliching,' but lads of fourteen, weighing in the nineties, stepped up to the firing line and hung up offhand scores of 22 out of 25, causing a general eye-opening back of the stakes. Throughout the long day's shoot it was clearly demonstrated that the 'machine made' shooter is a dependable marksman under service conditions and that the P.S.A.L. is doing a work of practical value to the student. However, many experts expressed the belief that even better results would be secured by allowing the boys to practice with a rifle of smaller caliber and lighter weight. It is probably true that the boys, especially the small fry, should be given their first instruction with a military rifle closely resembling in general characteristics the present service rifle, but a few pounds lighter in weight. We have personally seen diminutive youngsters struggle

bravely to hold the big Springfield motionless long enough to get off a shot, and finally in sheer desperation give a yank that caused the bullet to go wide of the target. The question naturally arises, then, do these schoolboy shoots and the efforts made by organizations and individuals really encourage schoolboy shooting or does it discourage the lads from ever caring to take another try at it?"

The military lecture course arranged for the first term at the Virginia Military Institute includes the following lectures by Army officers: Sept. 14, Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps, "Sexual Hygiene"; Oct. 26, Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, F.A., "Modern Field Artillery"; Nov. 9, Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., "Cavalry in the Field"; Nov. 16, Capt. Hugh D. Wise, Inf., "Infantry Attack"; Nov. 30, Capt. H. E. Eames, 28th Inf., "Musketry Fire"; Dec. 21, Major Carl Reichmann, 7th Inf., "Russo-Japanese War." The subjects for the second term and the lecturers have not yet been definitely announced, but it is understood an equal number of distinguished officers will address the corps after Jan. 1. Colonel Kean's and Captain Spaulding's lectures proved intensely interesting and highly instructive, and were attended by numbers of distinguished Confederates, including Gen. Scott Shipp and Col. William T. Poague, in addition to the officers and cadets of the institute. Major T. M. Wortham, commanding the Virginia battalion of Field Artillery, accompanied Captain Spaulding to Lexington, and through his kindness the various Artillery instruments were set up and exhibited by a Regular Army sergeant on duty in the state. This course is designed to supplement the prescribed instruction in military science and should give the young soldiers a wide view of the various branches and activities of the Service. It is understood that the second term lectures will embrace the following subjects: "Coast Defense," "High Explosives and Their Use," "The Combination of the Three Arms," "Elements of Tactics and Strategy," "The Organized Militia and the Duty of the Citizen."

Lieut. H. J. Castles, Phil. Scouts, writes: "That the belief in their readiness for self-government is not universal among Filipinos, and that there are those who see only ruin as a result of their independence under existing conditions, is shown by the following remarks made recently in my hearing by a prominent resident and local official of Ormoc, Island of Leyte: 'I have no patience with that large and growing element of my people who, in public speeches as government officials or in our newspapers as writers and agitators, demand immediate independence. My town has a population of 38,000, less than two hundred of whom, under the liberal system of qualifying, are entitled to vote. This may be considered a fair sample of conditions in most parts of the islands where I have been, and speaks for itself. Would these advocates of independence place their business affairs in the untrained and unguided hands of their infants? I am of the number who believe that the abandonment of the Philippines by the United States would be disastrous to us, and that, if any change in our government is made, it should be toward a smaller degree of autonomy.'"

The opinion is expressed in the War Department, although no official decision has been made upon the question, that former enlisted men serving as officers of the Philippine Scouts will only be credited with double time for retirement until Aug. 24, when the act abolishing double time for foreign service was passed. This is based on the fact that officers of the Philippine Scouts are not enlisted men, and are therefore not entitled to the benefit of the provision of the act which gives enlisted men double time until the expiration of their present term of enlistment. Under this construction of the act Scout officers would not be entitled to double time until the expiration of their four years' appointment as an officer, even if it should have been entered upon prior to the passage of the act.

A new departure in Y.M.C.A. work is being tried out at Fort Totten, where the association has established the Enlisted Men's School of Official Forms and Correspondence. The aim of the school is to provide instruction in the office work of the company, the making out of rosters, reports, payrolls, etc. The course of instruction includes thirty-three subjects, the instruction being given by 1st Sergt. C. F. Glaenzer, of the 167th Co., who is doing a great deal toward making the school a success, as is shown by the large registration. There has been need of such a school, and the immediate success of it and the encouragement and help provided by the authorities will probably make it a permanent feature of the educational work.

The latest bulletins from the executive meetings of the entertainment committee of the wallow of the Military Order of the Carabao, which is to occur in Washington on Dec. 14, indicate "that the plot thickens." The committee is holding bi-weekly sessions behind guarded doors and is taking every precaution to keep its proceedings secret. It is learned, however, that the members of the committee have negotiations pending with all sorts of entertainment managers, and as a result the program is apt to cover a wide range of Service topics.

Investigations made since the various powder explosions on the Liberté, the Jules Michelet and the Gloire have shown that the amyl alcohol contained in the French gunpowder is liable to volatilize and take fire on contact with the heated walls of the powder chamber. The Minister of Marine has now ordered fifteen tons of powder from England and similar amounts from Swedish and Italian factories for experimental purposes. The annual consumption of powder in the French navy is no less than 3,200 tons.

Noting the cordial commendation of the soldiers of the Regular Army by the Tuscaloosa Times-Gazette, which we quoted last week, a correspondent says: "The editorial is a genuine tribute to the enlisted men and a refreshing civilian view of soldiers in these piping times of peace. The inspiration for this article was found in the visit by Troop C, 11th Cavalry, to the West Alabama Fair, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., recently, on annual practice march."

THE OUTCOME OF THE BALKAN WAR.

The Turk who thrust himself into Europe some hundreds of years ago, and threatened the supplanting of the cross by the crescent, advancing by Belgrade to Vienna and even to Prague, has been permitted in later years to maintain his European power beyond the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, solely through the jealousy of the European powers as to the administration of his estate in Europe.

The Turk, in the height of his power, overcame the native people of what was known as Turkey in Europe, and ruled them as a conqueror, even dominating, one hundred years ago, the classic territory of Greece itself. But he did not drive out the original inhabitants. He thrust his own people in among them, and by the law of the sword subdued them to the domination of Islam.

Centuries of atrocious misgovernment have brought about the continuous revolt of the country thus subdued. Greece was the first to obtain its independence. Montenegro sturdily maintained its own. Wallachia and Moldavia, now known as Roumania, were enabled to establish their entire independence through the war of Russia against Turkey in 1877 and 1878. And through the same war Servia and Bulgaria were enabled to establish a half independence, which by their own force has ripened into a full independence; while the *quasi* independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, allotted under the treaty of Berlin to the benevolent protection of Austria, has ended in the absolute annexation of those countries by Austria, in full denial of any right of the Turk to control them; but perhaps not in final denial of their own right to ally themselves ultimately with their kindred in race of Servia, Bulgaria and Macedonia.

From the published reports from the Balkans thus far it would appear that the Balkan powers have overcome the Turk in a succession of pitched battles, have reduced his power on the European side of the Bosphorus to a nullity, and will have driven him out of Europe, if their work is permitted to stand. Manifestly that work must stand, unless the other powers of Europe can, in some overwhelming way, interfere to rob the allies of the legitimate fruits of their astonishing victory, and to reinstate the Turk in the possession and control of some part of his late European domain.

The position of Roumania has not yet been disclosed. But it cannot be in sympathy with the Turk. The racial sympathies of the people of Roumania must be entirely with the Bulgarians and Servians, almost wholly Slavonic; while the strong Slavonic element in Albania and Macedonia, combined with the strong Greek element in those countries, and the manifest interest of all the Greek people, clearly shown in the present war, to make common cause with the Slavs, gives fair promise of a permanent union of both to expel the Turk and to unite the two races in a common government.

This union, fresh from its recent victories, is too strong to permit itself to be dictated to by the other powers of Europe. Take Russia first.

Russia wants only Constantinople and free passage through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The Balkan powers doubtless stand ready to grant this. The possession of Constantinople would be of no special value to them if the alternative were its possession by their natural and racial ally, Russia. And it may be safely said that the great body of the people of Russia would not see their Slavonic kindred robbed of the fruit of their victories if free passage from the Black Sea were assured.

Why should not this passage be a highway free for all? It is so by nature. It is quite obvious that the breaking up of the Ottoman power in Europe is only the prelude to its disintegration in Asia Minor. The incapacity of the Turk to govern has been fully demonstrated. For centuries he has held one of the fairest domains on the face of the earth; the seat of the oldest civilizations, under the control of wretched misgovernment, eking out by periodic assassinations of the very best of the subject peoples. Such a condition cannot long continue. In Egypt it has come to an end. In Tripoli it has come to an end. In Persia it is fast approaching its end. Crete is practically freed. And Asia Minor must soon have its turn. There the enfeebled Turk must soon suffer his dominion to pass from his nerveless grasp. And it is there that the great powers of Europe are to find their compensation for the establishment of a strong, healthy and useful confederation which must replace Turkish misrule in the Balkan peninsula, and is to exercise the sceptre—for many years so foreboding—of great and desperate wars between the great powers in the cockpit of the Balkans.

England has long cherished a morbid apprehension of encroachment by Russia upon her route to the Indian Empire. Her supposed exigencies in that respect have led her in the past to uphold the feeble hands of the Turk for the virtual blockading of the Russia fleet in the Black Sea. But that chapter is closed. Whatever the mutual jealousies of the powers may have effected in the past, they will be no longer available for her purposes. England must rely upon her own strength in the future, to maintain her connection with her distant empire in India.

England and Russia are now upon terms of amity. England has no motives for aggression upon Russia. It might be said, with almost equal confidence, that Russia has no motive for aggression against England. Russia rightly seeks an outlet to the ocean which is not blocked by frozen waters one-half of the year. But Russia can have no natural or logical reason to wish to wrest India from England, as her hands are already over full. And India itself would not be a desirable prize for Russia. It could only be bought by a stupendous war; and that might have been initiated thirty years ago if Russia could have seen her advantage in bringing it on.

France has everything to gain and nothing to lose by maintaining her present attitude of friendship to both Russia and England. But she cannot be expected to support England in an unjust claim to longer exclude Russia from the free passage of the Dardanelles. That would forfeit her claim to the continuance of the Russian alliance, which she needs more than she needs the English alliance, for protection against Germany.

Germany, on her own account, has, at present, no motive to oppose the free passage of the Dardanelles. Were she to become embroiled with Russia she might be greatly advantaged if her ships of war were free to enter the Black Sea so as to attack Russia there. Her only motive for present interference would be to help

Austria in her wholly selfish and unjustifiable desire to aggrandize her power at the expense of the Balkan confederation, and to deprive that confederation of the fruits of its great fight for independence, in a natural and logical boundary, as a new people, bringing peace and prosperity to a region to which they have long been strangers.

But it may well be reckoned that Germany can have no intention of giving material help to the strengthening of Austria. The days of the Schleswig-Holstein affair and of Sadowa are not so far distant as to have been wholly forgotten by either, while Italy, the ally of both, but long the bitter enemy and hater of Austria, will not willingly assent to the allowance of Austria's demands for more territory and seaports on the Adriatic or the Aegean.

The last of the great powers to consider is Austria herself. The Austrian Empire is a conglomeration. Austria proper is weak, relatively to the other great powers. Her hold upon Hungary is so slight that it has long been prophesied that the death of the present emperor, Francis Joseph, would be the signal for a general breaking up of the empire, and the loss to Austria, not only of Hungary and Transylvania, but also of Dalmatia and Croatia, inhabited by alien and subdued peoples; to say nothing of Bosnia and Herzegovina, appropriated four years ago by Austria, the people of which are akin to the Servians and Bulgarians, and are probably ready on the slightest provocation to secede from Austria and to unite themselves with the new Balkan confederacy.

Austria's demand is understood to be an accession of territory on the east coast of the Adriatic with adjoining territory, including the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar, which will bring her to Salonica, two hundred and fifty miles or more to the south of her present border. The only claim of Austria to this additional territory is that she wants to have it and means to get it if she can. And that is a very poor and inadequate claim in any just court of the nations. Austria has done nothing in aid of the conquest of this territory, unless it be that she kept her hands off while the present war has been going on, knowing that if she meddled in it she would draw Russia into the fight at once, to her own discomfiture.

Austria's claim is hardly to be considered unless some others of the great powers has equally selfish reasons for backing it. The only other power that can have any such selfish reason is Germany. And it is not to be expected that this unjust and selfish claim will be permitted to draw all of Europe into a war greater than has ever been known, a war which the statesmen of all Europe have been for years most sedulously seeking to avoid; a war, the consequences of which might be so far-reaching as to overturn kingdoms and dynasties, and remake the whole map of Europe.

THE BALKAN UNION AGAINST TURKEY.

In the Review of Reviews for November E. Alexander Powell has an article on the Balkans, the result of his experience and study while American Vice and Deputy Consul General at Beirut, Syria, Consular Agent at Alexandria, Egypt, supplemented by his large experience of travel. From this article we take what follows:

The word Balkan means mountain, or mountain pass, and is justly applied to a peninsula almost the entire surface of which is crumpled up into a series of ridges so numerous and irregular that it is impossible to reduce them to definite mountain ranges or systems. Lying north of the Danube (though possessing some territory, called the Dobrudja, on the southern bank near the mouth), and therefore not in the Balkans at all, is Rumania, a peaceful, prosperous, fertile and exceedingly well governed kingdom formed by the union of the two older principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. Rumania has always kept aloof from the perennial Balkan disputes and regards with a good deal of contempt her turbulent and quarrelsome neighbors. Lying squarely across the line of a Russian advance on Turkey, occupying a position of great strategic importance on the flank of Austria-Hungary, and possessing an admirably equipped and highly efficient army, Rumania unquestionably holds the balance of power in the Balkans. In the present complications she has thus far carefully refrained from taking any part.

Immediately south of Rumania, on the other bank of the Danube, is the four-year-old kingdom of Bulgaria, formed by the union of the principality of Bulgaria and the former Turkish province of Eastern Rumelia. A Slavonic population, whose language is either Servian or closely akin to it, occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, those two provinces lying between Servia and the Adriatic, which Austria, four years ago, formally annexed. Below them lies the tiny kingdom of Montenegro, about three-fourths the size of Connecticut, completely hemmed in by Turkey on the south and by Austria on the north, and with its few miles of seacoast at the mercy of Austrian guns. The extreme southern part of the Balkan peninsula is occupied by Greece, or, to give it its proper name, the Kingdom of Hellas, having an area, a comparatively small part of which is cultivated, about equal to that of West Virginia.

In the center of this ring of Balkan kingdoms lie the territories which comprise European Turkey. The northern portion of the Adriatic littoral below Montenegro is commonly called Albania (though no such political division exists), and the southern part above Greece, Epirus. The district immediately south of Servia, including the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar, is called Old Servia, and that between Adrianople and the Egean, Thrace. The term Macedonia is most correctly applied to the region north and west of Salonica, stretching from the Greek to the Bulgarian frontiers, but of recent years it has been so extended that the phrase "Macedonian question" is now taken to mean all the problems created by the existence of Turkey in Europe.

As a result of racial rivalry the Balkan nations, particularly the Greeks and Turks, have for more than twenty years waged a bloody warfare in Macedonia by means of armed bands of desperadoes. Greek bands, slipping into Macedonia from the south, have murdered every Bulgarian on whom they could lay their hands, destroyed the crops of the Bulgarian inhabitants, chopped down their orchards and burned their villages. Then the Bulgarian bands, sweeping down through the northern passes, would retaliate by committing precisely the same atrocities on the Greek inhabitants of Macedonia, the operations of both factions being characterized by fiendish cruelty and wholesale destruction of property. As a rule the Turkish government has made but little effort to bring this intolerable state of affairs to an end, shrewdly perceiving that as long as the various Christian races were engaged in fighting each other they could not combine against the Turks. At intervals, however, the Turks, exasperated beyond endurance, would take

a hand in their turn, and woe to the Christian, be he Bulgar, Greek or Serb, who fell into their hands. From my own investigations in Macedonia, however, I think it safe to say that, in recent years at least, for every atrocity the Turks have committed in Macedonia the Greeks, Bulgarians and Serbs have committed four.

Now the remarkable thing about the present situation is that the four Balkan kingdoms, which have hitherto been at each other's throats, have suddenly and secretly formed a combination. We have, therefore, the sudden appearance in Europe of a new and most formidable corporate power—the Balkan Confederation. Despairing of obtaining the partition of Macedonia through European intervention, and tardily appreciating that the game they had been playing was as foolish as it was wicked, they suddenly decided that the only hope of getting what they were after lay in their joining forces, a union which has been effected with a secrecy and celerity almost unexampled in the history of European diplomacy.

For its size the Bulgarian army is the best equipped and most efficient in Europe, though it has never been tested in actual warfare. It means business, however. Every detail is attended to; every probability provided for. Conscription prevails. Every sixth man in the country is a soldier. Not till he is forty-five years of age does a Bulgarian escape liability to serve. The officers take their profession seriously and the men are hardy, uncomplaining and enduring. The actual war strength of the army, which is modeled throughout on that of Russia, is probably very close to 250,000 men, with 500 guns.

Serbia is the most important barrier in the way of an Austrian advance to the Egean. The Serbs recognize the danger of their position and have been steadily strengthening their army so as to meet it. They now possess an army—on paper—of 250,000 men. Cut this in half and you will come much closer to the number of men they could actually put in the field. The infantry is excellent, the artillery mediocre, the cavalry poor. The rank and file of the army is good fighting material, but the officers are not over-efficient.

Though the Greek army has recently been completely reorganized by French officers on French lines, those who recall its behavior during the last Greco-Turkish war will not have much confidence in it as a fighting machine. If the Greek could fight as well as he can talk he would make the greatest warrior in Christendom. It may be, of course, that the Greek troops will behave better now than they did in 1897. They have several very ugly stains to wipe out. The Greek soldiers were not nearly as much at fault, however, as their officers.

The Greek military authorities confidently state that they can place 200,000 men in the field. To anyone familiar with the conditions this is obviously an exaggeration. The physique of the Greek soldier is excellent. He makes a smart appearance, and he is able to assimilate rapidly what it is necessary for him to learn. But the artillery is poorly and insufficiently horsed, the cavalry is a negligible quantity, the military transport system is badly organized, and the efficiency of the gentlemen who fill the commissioned ranks leaves much to be desired.

There is no organized army, in the generally accepted sense, in Montenegro, but every man who is strong enough to shoulder a rifle is expected to volunteer when the occasion arises. Such an occasion arose four years ago, when Austria seized Bosnia and Herzegovina and almost brought on a war with Serbia and Montenegro by doing so. I happened to be in Cettinje at the time. Not only did every male Montenegrin between sixteen and seventy respond to the call to arms, but on more than one occasion I saw the women, harnessed to the guns instead of horses—of which there is a dearth in the little mountain kingdom—dragging them into position on the mountain sides. That is the spirit which animates Montenegro, and it is a spirit exceedingly difficult to overcome.

Montenegro's quarrel with Turkey is not so much over Macedonia, in which, when all is said and done, she takes precious little interest, as it is over a question of boundary delimitation, regarding which Turkey has been exasperatingly procrastinating.

GENERAL MILES'S OPINION OF WAR IN EAST.

Special to The New York Times.

Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 1.—"The marvelous success of the Bulgarian army," said Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles to-night at Fitchburg to a New York Times correspondent, "is due to three essential things that they have observed in preparing for war: thorough training, entire secrecy, and rapidity of mobilization."

General Miles's son, Capt. Sherman Miles, is the American Military Attaché in the Balkan states, and has been with the main Bulgarian army. During the last eight months he has been making a careful study of the organization and equipment of the Balkan armies. "The personnel of the Bulgarian troops is splendid, as I personally witnessed when I went to the Balkans for the war of 1895," continued General Miles. "The physique of the men is superb, and the only comparison I can make is with our own American backwoodsmen during the Civil War. Filled with enthusiasm as they now are they are the equal of any soldiers in the world. We may say that a new first class fighting Power has arisen at the storm center of Europe."

"Unless the accounts from the seat of war are exaggerated the battle around Adrianople is the bloodiest yet fought. A loss of 40,000 out of even 200,000 is incredible, and I am inclined to think there is a mistake. At Gettysburg in three days' fighting only about 40,000 fell on both sides. Plevna, with weeks of fighting, only cost the Turks and Russians 40,000. Sixty thousand fell at Port Arthur, but the series of battles outside the fortifications lasted more than a month."

"I am inclined to think that Adrianople was carried by night rushes, after an all day bombardment. Successful frontal attacks on anything like an equal number—and the Turks are reported to have had 40,000 more men in the field—are almost an impossibility with modern weapons."

"In talking of pursuit it has to be remembered that an army, after fighting forty-eight hours, is too tired to do much. Even one night's grace would allow the Turkish army to entrench themselves sufficiently well to make one man equal to five. Savoff's army cannot expect much help from either the Servian or Greek armies in an attack on Constantinople. There is too great a distance between the armies. The nearest the allies can send troops by sea without passing the Dardanelles is 130 miles from Constantinople."

General Miles said he did not look for active intervention by any one Power owing to mutual jealousness.

"Should Austria decide to intervene, however," he said, "a very large army would not be necessary for her purpose. It would be the moral effect of foreign military occupation in her rear that would be effectual in bring-

ing Bulgaria to terms. I understand there is nothing she dreads so much as the march of an Austrian army through her territory. There are elements in the Austro-Hungarian army which hate the Bulgars and Serbs, and which no discipline could keep from excesses."

"No words are too high for the vigor and activity the Bulgarian army has shown. The rules of warfare are as old as war itself and never will alter essentially. They are to divide the enemy if possible while keeping together and to bring the whole forces on the isolated wing. This is the reason that an inside position with the enemy converging is sometimes a positive advantage and outweighs disparity in numbers. It was the favorite strategy of Frederick the Great."

"Two allied armies can never form a junction safely in the actual presence of an enemy. Remembering what the Turks did at Kars and Plevna, I should say plenty of hard ding-dong fighting is to be looked for in the next few days."

OBSERVATIONS BY THE SURGEON GENERAL.

In addition to the discussion of many subjects of interest to the Army from the medical point of view, the annual report of the Surgeon General of the Army, which we summarized in our last issue, contained other observations which were highly instructive. Not the least of these was the treatment of the effect of stoppage of pay on the contraction of venereal diseases, this disagreeable subject being gone into at considerable length. The report gave the opinions of officers who had been asked for their views as to punishment for that kind of misconduct. Forty-five surgeons, including the most prominent in the Army, are in favor of stoppage of pay for officers and men while sick in hospital or quarters for such reason and not a surgeon was opposed to pay stoppage. Twenty-seven commanding officers were also in favor of this measure and only two opposed it. The report remarks that "the opinion in favor of punishment and the stoppage of pay was almost unanimous." The various prophylactic measures are discussed exhaustively and regimental and company commanders will do well to study closely this phase of the report. The law making this stoppage of pay legal, the report says, will do as much as, or more than, anything else possible to lessen the evil. As duty is dodged while sick in hospital or quarters, the soldier has not been much impressed heretofore, but with the touching of his pocket book he is likely to be enlightened.

The Quartermaster's Department seldom figures in the report of a medical officer as a contributing factor in the decrease of morbidity, but General Torney says that the continuous improvement in the malaria rate is due in no small degree to the liberal provisions of wire-gauze screens for doors and windows by the Q.M.D. The malaria admission rate for 1911 was 14.68, as compared with 16.36 in 1910 and 23.06 in 1909. Fort Washington, Md., continues to hold the unenviable reputation of having the highest admission rate among all posts in the United States or the Philippines. Washington Barracks, D.C., is second in unhealthfulness. The surgeon attributed the high rate of 1911 to the fact that the garrison was infected while in camp at Fort Foote, Md. The admission rate for alcoholism in the Army fell from 23.51 in 1910 to 20.31 in 1911. This rate has shown a steady diminution since 1907.

The posts having the highest non-effective rate in the year were Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Fort Screven, Ga. The rates at the two Texas forts may be ascribed to the reception of transfer cases from the 1910 Maneuver Division. The five posts with the lowest non-effective rate were Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Ontario, N.Y., and Fort Greble, R.I. The three posts with the lowest admission rate were Warren, Ontario and Worden, Wash. Of the recruiting depots Fort Slocum, N.Y., had the highest non-effective rate and Fort McDowell the lowest. The Western Division had the lowest non-effective rate and the Central the highest.

Coming to the broad question of sanitation in general the report says that the sanitary conditions throughout the Army were very good in the year. The appointment of a sanitary inspector to assist each chief surgeon of a division has been attended with the best results. A medical inspector should visit each post at least once a year. Another sanitary measure that proved its worth in the year was the physical inspection of the enlisted personnel made twice a month. At one of these inspections at Fort Screven several men were found infected with vermin, and a general disinfection of the companies followed. These examinations have revealed the bad condition of the men's feet which was not known before these inspections were made.

Experiments are now being made at Fort Leavenworth to determine the extra cost if garbage is burned in the method employed by Captain Jones, which was recently described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The use of the Service cap at a number of posts because of the unsuitability of the cap in very hot weather, the vizor affording little or no protection and the crown fitting directly on the head. Arrangements have been made to install at Fort Sill, Okla., the system of water purification devised by Capt. Carl R. Darnall, Med. Corps, U.S.A. By this method the water is sterilized by means of chlorine gas. The system will probably also be installed at the Frankford Arsenal.

In spite of the salubrious and temperate climate of Hawaii the garrison there, amounting to 2,104 men, had a higher non-effective rate than obtained in the United States, being 44.52 per thousand. In the Philippines the improvement in the health of the American troops continues. The death rate from disease was much lower in 1911 than in 1910. There was a slight increase in the insanity rate and venereal diseases and dengue fever showed increases. Typhoid, malarial fevers, enteritis, dysenteries, tuberculosis and undetermined fevers showed satisfactory decrease. The post having the highest admission rate was Augur Barracks, Jolo, the second Stotsenburg. The opinion of the chief surgeon of the Philippines Division is that little of the sickness of the year could be attributed to insanitary conditions.

General Torney gives prominence to the report of the Board on the Study of Tropical Diseases in the Philippines against the wisdom of the order enforcing the wearing of leggings. The wearing of tight-fitting clothing in a tropical climate is opposed to the simplest rules of common sense. One very interesting phase of investigation has been that of the existence of diphtheria in the Philippines. In the last eleven and a half years there have been 132 cases of diphtheria with sixty-nine deaths in Manila, and the number of cases is rapidly increasing. Half of the cases have been among the Filipinos. The too common belief that the disease does not occur in the islands has led, in the past, to many a wrong diagnosis. The sanitary condition of the Army transports has been excellent, and the quarantining of some transports at Manila because of measles and mumps does not seem

warranted by the mortality resulting from those diseases, only one death having occurred in Manila in the year. The condition of the different Army hospitals, and the improvements necessary, are detailed at considerable length. The present authorized strength of the Hospital Corps, 3,500, is inadequate for the needs of the Service. The strength of that corps to correspond to the increase in the Army should be at least 4,200.

THE CONNECTICUT MANEUVERS.

Officers of both the Regular Army and the National Guard will find much to profit them in the opening articles in the November-December Journal of the Military Service Institution on the recent Connecticut maneuver campaign from the point of view of the National Guard and the Army. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Walter B. Hotchkiss, N.G.N.Y., colonel of the 22d Engineers, of New York city, gives the Militia view, while Capt. James J. Mayes, 10th U.S. Inf., records some "unofficial observations." Col. Robert W. Leonard, late N.G.N.Y., and a veteran of the Civil and the Spanish Wars, discusses the Cavalry operations. General Hotchkiss believes that the machinery of supply should not be clogged with "comfort" supplies rather than necessities. He cannot see why a soldier should be separated from his shelter and provisions any more than from his rifle and ammunition. Placing shelter tents, blankets, etc., on the wagons is a mistake. With a division or even a brigade train each man should at all times carry his equipment. Officers in charge of a wagon train should be familiar with horses and wagons sufficiently to direct repairs to vehicles. Motor wagons had only a doubtful success, General Hotchkiss says. Carrying all rations on the wagon should be prohibited by orders. If the troops in Connecticut had been provided with a tin of bacon and one or two cartons of hard bread the weight would not have been increased appreciably and there would have been none of the complaints so frequently heard, or the spectacle of the —th Regiment howling for food while its commissary was down street eating his dinner. General Hotchkiss, while admitting that the cook wagons of the 71st New York are "wonderfully useful," asks whether they are not open to the same objection as to occupying space in the column as the escort wagon. Probably the commanding general would not permit them in the column. Each wagon in an unknown country should carry water in the water barrel and wood enough for cooking one meal. Once a party of men in Connecticut insisted upon bathing in water reserved for cooking, and were subdued only by the entire guard. Straggling is most noticeable in organizations with poor non-commissioned officers. There is too much of a tendency on the part of the press to "shy a brick" at the Regular Service, says the New York Engineer officer, and he urges National Guardsmen to take blame legitimately theirs rather than try to shift it unfairly upon the Army. "I believe," says General Hotchkiss, "that the unnecessary hardship endured in the Connecticut maneuvers was due entirely to the incompetency and inefficiency of some of the responsible officers of the National Guard, and not in any way chargeable to the officers directing the operations."

Colonel Leonard, in his article in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, expresses his belief that too little has been written about the fine work of the Provisional Cavalry Brigade of the New York (blue) Cavalry under command of Col. James Parker, 11th U.S. Cav. Aeroplanes were found to be of great value by Colonel Leonard in reporting the approach of hostile columns, and he believes that in future wars they will greatly increase the value of mobile forces like cavalry and will require every army, in addition to the ordinary uses of cavalry, to have a large mounted reserve trained to fight on foot, ready to march quickly to distant points, there to oppose reinforcements, attack weak flanks, etc. In scouting and reconnoitering Colonel Leonard says that "some wonderfully fine work was done by the New York Cavalry, work which would have been very hard for any troops to excel." * * * Colonel Parker paid, in conversation with the writer, a high tribute to the intelligence of the New York troopers, saying that he had never seen better work. Colonel Parker was too polite, however, to comment on the appearance of these citizen soldiers. It is regretted that the officers and men were most slovenly in appearance. No troops on a serious campaign after months of exposure were more untidy." Colonel Leonard tells of the unexpected and astonishing disregard of convention when after the maneuvers Colonel Parker had "officers' call" sounded and the officers responded smoking cigars and pipes. Colonel Leonard says that "whoever had charge of the transportation should be relegated to some other employment." The attempt to use large vans to carry supplies was a failure, and he suspects that articles in the press depreciating the mule and the horse for wagon transportation were inspired by manufacturers of motors, for to his mind the motor trucks were a complete failure.

UNOFFICIAL OBSERVATIONS ON MANEUVERS.

In his "Unofficial Observations" on the Connecticut maneuvers in the Journal of the Military Service Institution Capt. James J. Mayes, 10th Inf., U.S.A., pleads for a better mutual understanding of the conditions each works under by Militiaman and Regular. In his opinion the tactical operations sank into insignificance compared with the supply and transportation services. The maneuvers proved that in such a scheme the Army should have absolute control of the railroad. There were no hardships not unavoidable by provident and resourceful organizations. State troops seemed not to have learned that field wagons are not moving vans. Captain Mayes saw wagons loaded with mess tables, arm chairs, Saratoga trunks and cumbersome mess chests. The Militia have not learned that skill is required to drive a loaded supply wagon along a country road, or that one of the finest arts in field soldiering is to load a wagon properly. A poorly loaded wagon is as demoralizing to a team of horses as an unwieldy load of faggots is on the shoulders of a man. The trains in Connecticut did not move as units. In most cases the quartermasters seemed to think they were there simply to see that none of the wagons got away, and left the advance of the train to the caprice of the drivers.

The Army in dealing with the Militia must take into consideration the weak points of state troops, and not expect from them what they would expect from Regulars, and the Militia must not take themselves too seriously and be tempted to lay all their troubles upon the shoulders of a few Regulars who are trying to take care of them. The great things that Militia officers learned in Texas were things not written in books, hardly ex-

plainable one to another—the unconscious ability to live in the field. So well was discipline maintained during the Texas maneuvers that the claims for damages to private property did not exceed \$200, while in the Connecticut campaign they will reach \$5,000. The lax enforcement of law in this country is reflected in the disregard of regulations by state troops. It was illustrated in the conduct of the Militia troops in Connecticut. Although there was the strictest prohibition against entering private grounds or using private property without authority from competent superiors, a great many officers and soldiers of the National Guard disregarded it. The results appear in the large claims for damages. The only predatory act charged against the Regulars was the taking of three apples by a Regular soldier from a tree in the presence of the owner. There should be something more for state troops than the mechanical discipline of the drill ground. The officers who failed to check these acts of lawlessness in the Militia had mistaken the outward signs of deference for real discipline. So marked is the difference in respect for law between Regular and Militiaman that Captain Mayes would have every voter serve two years with the colors before voting, so that he would understand the meaning of real obedience to law.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN THE ARMY.

What may prove to be the first step in a movement to bring about a total abstinence regulation for the Services appears in the November-December issue of the Journal of the Military Service Institution in a paper by Col. L. Mervin Maus, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has given out previous essays and reports on temperance, and who now asks whether the moderate use of alcohol should be prohibited among officers of the military, naval and civil services of the country. Colonel Maus repeats the many arguments of the total abstainers as to the allegedly injurious effects of even moderate drinking, and proceeds thus: "Total abstinence should become a requirement in the election of our presidents, governors of states, senators, congressmen, judges and all officers within the suffrage of the people. Besides, no one who uses alcoholic beverages should be appointed to the important positions of Cabinet officers, members of the supreme bench or district courts, heads of government bureaus, civil or military, to the command of military or naval forces, or any other position of importance and responsibility. In view of our knowledge of the subject, has not the Government the right to prohibit the use of alcohol among its public servants, and especially among the pensionable class? Every officer who accepts a position in the Army and Navy relinquishes in part his civil rights and personal liberty. As a compensation for submission to regulations, orders, command and duty the Government provides ample pay and allowances and obligates itself to pension both officers and soldiers on age or length of service or for mental and physical disability contracted in the line of duty. For this reason I hold that the Government has the right to require every officer and enlisted man on the active list to safeguard himself against disease and vicious habits which are inimical to health and efficiency. Sanitary orders have been issued forbidding the use of non-sterilized water to prevent amoebic dysentery and certain articles of diet to prevent cholera, beriberi, etc. Vaccinations have been enforced against smallpox, typhoid fever and diphtheria, and mosquito bars against malaria. Why not enforce total abstinence from alcohol, which is one of the greatest factors in the causation of venereal diseases, impaired health and non-efficiency in our public services?" * * * Only recently the War Department issued an order depriving officers and enlisted men of pay while on sick report or unable to perform duty as a result of diseases and conditions contracted through drinking or other vicious practices. In view of its temporary and permanent disabling and disqualifying effects, both on the mind and body, let us hope that the Government may soon see the wisdom of prohibiting the use of alcohol among officers of the military and naval forces and officials and employees of the civil service."

The fallacy of this argument of Colonel Maus is in the assumption that there is no difference of opinion as to injurious effect of the moderate drinking of pure liquor, which is by no means the case. Sanitary orders do not require total abstinence from water, but confine their prohibition to impure water. If the enemies of alcoholic liquors would pursue a similar policy and teach men how to use pure liquor in moderation we believe they would accomplish more than they do now in undertaking the impossible. Drunkenness is not the vice of countries where pure native wine or beer is to be had in abundance and at a low price. If Colonel Maus can put an end to the treating habit, which is peculiar to this country, and can persuade Americans to confine their drinking to the moderate use of mild liquors he will accomplish a greater result than he can by his attempts to enforce his extreme views upon men who are quite as competent to form an opinion of what is best for them as he is. As conditions are it is undoubtedly wise for officers to refrain entirely from the use of intoxicants and so far we agree with Colonel Maus. The trouble with the school he represents is that they insist upon making what is a matter of prudence a matter of principle.

FORT PHIL KEARNY MASSACRE.

The death of General Carrington recalls the Fort Phil Kearny massacre of 1866, of which a correspondent at that post gave an account which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 2, 1867, page 380. It recalls the strenuous experience of our Army during the days of Indian warfare, which should not be forgotten.

"About nine o'clock, morning of the 21st of December, sharp firing was heard at this post, in the direction of the wood road, over the hills, evidently an attack made by Indians on our wood train, which had just left the fort. Capt. W. J. Fetterman, 18th U.S. Inf., brevet lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., was directed by Colonel Carrington to take command of fifty infantry and proceed to the scene of action and rescue the wood train, and if deemed necessary bring it back to the fort, but not to follow the Indians over the bluffs. Capt. F. H. Brown, 18th U.S. Inf. (until recently chief quartermaster of the District of the Mountains), accompanied Colonel Fetterman as a volunteer. Lieut. G. W. Grummond, 18th Inf., was then directed to take the Cavalry company stationed here (C, 2d U.S. Cavalry), numbering about thirty men, and join Colonel Fetterman's command. This was done with Lieutenant Grummond's well known promptness, and the united command was seen crossing Piney Creek, evidently with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the

Indians, as the firing at the wood train had entirely ceased. Shortly after the command had disappeared round a bluff, sharp firing was heard at the fort, which increased rapidly, and finally a continual volley of musketry.

"Colonel Carrington then ordered Captain Ten Eyck, with fifty more Infantry as a re-enforcement, to hurry to the scene of the conflict, and four wagons with extra ammunition, also to bring in the wounded (should there be any). A large number of mounted teamsters were also sent to Colonel Fetterman's assistance.

"About four miles from the fort Captain Ten Eyck saw an immense body of Indians, which he estimated from two to three thousand, on a bluff, evidently waiting for him. About a mile further he found the bodies of Colonel Fetterman, Captain Brown and forty-seven soldiers, all dead, stripped and most horribly mutilated. The surrounding ground was littered with dead horses and Indian ponies, but no bodies of dead Indians.

"For a mile further on could be seen dead and naked bodies of our fallen comrades strewn in and along the wagon road.

"The wagons were loaded with bodies and returned to the fort, reaching here at dark; the Indians keeping the bluffs and sending out small parties, apparently to cut off the return of the party to the fort, but made no attack on them. Next morning Colonel Carrington, with Captain Ten Eyck and Lieutenant Matson, with a party of soldiers, went to the battleground and recovered and brought in the remaining bodies, including Lieutenant Grummond's and two citizens' who volunteered to accompany the command under Colonel Fetterman. The dead numbered eighty-one in all. Not a man lives to tell the history of this terrible disaster, and all we can do toward solving the mystery is merely conjecture. Evidence of a terrible struggle is seen in the numerous spots of blood within rifle range of where the bodies were found, in the long resistance made, as determined by the firing heard at the fort, in the number of shells of metallic cartridges found around the bodies, and the fact that the Indians, although numbering two or three thousand, did not attack Captain Ten Eyck's party while removing the dead bodies. It is supposed that Colonel Fetterman's command followed a small party of Indians and were ambushed, and their retreat cut off by this large force. The Indians, from their numbers and arrows found, were a combination of all the Sioux bands in Dakota, the Arapahoes, Cheyennes and, no doubt, Blackfeet Indians.

"They are determined not to give up the route through this country, and unless a large number of troops are sent here at once this line cannot be maintained. They threaten all the forts on this line, and are strong enough to awaken grave apprehensions. Their treatment of the dead is unparalleled and beyond imagination."

The Indians' own account of the massacre is found on page 546 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 13, 1867, as follows:

"The Sioux were about 2,000 strong—all warriors, without their families with them. Reaching a deep cooley or ravine near the fort, the main body of Indians were stationed on opposite sides of the defile, lying close to the ground, so as not to be seen, while they sent a small number of their best riders on a dash up to near the post, where the Government horses and mules were loose, and stampeded them. The commander of the post sent out about ninety men and officers to pursue the Indians, and recover, if possible, the lost stock. The retiring small band of Indians went slow enough to encourage their pursuit, and led their pursuers into the narrow defile, where hordes of demons were waiting to destroy them. The trap was successful in every particular. After the little command of troops had fairly entered the deep cañon, the Indians lining the sides of the mountain on either side raised and fired a volley of arrows and bullets, killing on the spot all but seventeen of the soldiers, and every officer. These seventeen, though a number of them wounded, the Indians say, fought bravely, and killed some fifteen or twenty of their number—among them the three principal chiefs—before they were shot down. But there was one of the brave boys in blue whom neither the arrows nor bullets would fell; though he had numberless wounds, he stood up and fought hand to hand till overwhelmed by their closing upon him, and carrying him a prisoner to their camp, where he was finally tortured to death! The savages say that aside from the force lining the fatal defile, they stationed 600 of their picked young warriors near the post, so as to make sure of its capture, in case the troops remaining within it should be sent out to the relief of their comrades. But this was not done, although they could plainly hear the firing from the post."

SOME LAW FOR ALBANY HEADQUARTERS.

Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, counsel for Major General O'Ryan, of the New York National Guard, has favored us with the statement of his opinion of the legal aspect of the action recently taken at headquarters at Albany in the case of General O'Ryan. Judge Gildersleeve also bears the title of colonel, having served during the Civil War as an officer of Volunteers, and subsequently as colonel of the 12th Regiment of the N.Y.N.G. His statement of the law in this case is of interest apart from its application to the particular circumstances he discusses. As the opinion of Judge Gildersleeve has been published in full in the Sun, we limit ourselves to a statement of its principal points. The Judge says, in part:

The Code of Civil Procedure expressly provides that the Attorney General may maintain an action upon his own information or upon the complaint of a private person against a person who usurps, intrudes into or unlawfully holds or exercises, within the state, a public office, civil or military. * * *

If this provision of the Military law providing for a transfer to the supernumerary list were permitted to be used as a disciplinary measure, in other cases where it has to be used legitimately, it would carry with it a stigma which the law did not intend should attach, any more than when an officer leaves the Service by resigning his commission, or an enlisted man applies for his discharge. Adequate provision is made in the Military law for the dismissal and removal of an officer without his consent * * * and in any case the officer has a chance to be heard. I regret to say, however, that the provision of the Military law for rendering officers supernumerary has been frequently employed as an indirect method of removing officers from active service. * * * But it is, however, an indirect method which should never be employed in the military service, which is founded upon the highest principles of honor and justice, and in which it is especially provided by regulation, that punishments shall conform to the law.

But irrespective of the moral side of the question and what may be its application to other officers, this method of removal cannot be legally employed as a means of retiring a major general. A surplus means more than is needed. That is, an officer is rendered surplus when there is no more necessity or requirement for his services.

But the status of the major general is entirely different. He is the only officer whose nomination has to be confirmed by the Senate, and he receives his appointment by the Gov-

enor, with the consent of the Senate, and his duties as major general are manifold. Under certain conditions defined by the Military law he shall command the Militia of the State. * * * He is also Chief of the Armory Commission, which has charge of the arsenals, armories, and other quarters of the Militia, camp grounds and rifle ranges owned by the state and devoted to the use of the National Guard. It is abundantly plain, under the law, that the major general is charged with, and has duties to perform, wholly separate and apart from the command of troops, so that the disbandment of the division, assuming that that could be lawfully accomplished, would not render the major general a surplus or unnecessary officer.

But aside from that, the division is not an organization of the National Guard that could, in any event, be disbanded. * * * Any of the military units within the division may be altered, consolidated, disbanded, and reorganized, but that does not affect the division, which is a creature of the Legislature and continues to exist no matter how its integral parts are diminished or broken up. When it is noticed that the law expressly provides that this indissoluble unit shall be commanded by a major general, it becomes still more apparent that the major general is the one military officer in the state who can never be rendered surplus and legally placed upon the supernumerary list.

Now, it may be asked, how the legal question affects the situation since the major general is already removed from active service. The answer is that he is not as a matter of law out of the Service. The major general's attitude is one of dignity, composure and due respect for all concerned in the controversy raised by recent headquarter orders. He will, in a proper way and at a proper time, make known his position, assert his legal rights and ask that they be judicially determined. It is believed that the course he has decided upon will be fully approved by all interested in the welfare of the National Guard, result in a thorough understanding of the Military law and define the powers and duties of all who come under its provisions.

NO FAVORITISM IN MEDICAL CORPS.

(From the New York Evening Post, Nov. 2, 1912.)

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir: I enclose a request for your publication of a letter sent to me by the Chief Surgeon, Philippines Division, which expresses the feeling of disapprobation which was, I believe, well-nigh universal among the officers of the Medical Corps who read the anonymous letter in your issue of Aug. 10, 1912, making statements of alleged favoritism on the part of this office in connection with the retirement of Major Purviance. One of my assistants has just received a letter from Major Purviance in which he says: "I have not the remotest idea who wrote this letter so freely using my name; and I trust that it is superfluous for me to say that I do not wish to be put in the light of having inspired the article which is certainly far from the fact. The truth is I never regarded myself as having had excessive tropical service."

The officer who is referred to by your anonymous correspondent as never having been out of the country has suffered for many years from tuberculosis and has been entirely unfit by that circumstance for service in the tropics. He has repeatedly expressed his willingness to be retired, but has been kept upon active duty for the good of the Service on account of his eminent qualifications as a specialist in the disease from which he suffers. It might be further stated that under orders from the Chief of Staff all officers of the Medical Department, as of all other departments and of the line, are now arranged on a list for foreign service, those having the least total foreign service being at the top in each grade. No favoritism is, therefore, possible and no exceptions will be made, except for reasons which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, seriously affect the good of the Service.

An examination of this list shows that tropical service has been distributed, all things considered, with remarkable uniformity among the officers of the Medical Corps, and that the charges of the person signing himself "Medical Officer" are based upon malice rather than fact.

GEORGE H. TORNEY, Surg. Gen., U.S.A.

Washington, Oct. 29.

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir: A clipping from your issue of Aug. 10 signed "Medical Officer," complaining that all medical officers of the Army are not sent out on foreign service in their proper turn, and adding that Major Purviance's retirement resulted from a disability caused by his being obliged to do more than his share of tropical service—is full of misstatements, disingenuous and grossly misleading.

I know all about Major Purviance's case, and it was not the result, in any way, of tropical service. This officer would have become disabled if he had never been out of the United States. The "Colonel who has never left the United States" refers to a particularly efficient medical officer who has been for years on a kind of duty far less desirable than any service in the Philippines or any other of our island possessions. The officer has made a special study of tuberculosis in all its forms, and has built up and is managing most efficiently a model general hospital in New Mexico for the treatment of that disease. He is fitted better than any other man in the Medical Corps for a position that no one else desires.

I am, myself, on duty now for the third time in the Philippine Islands, and there are several medical officers on duty in the United States who may have been there a longer time than I had been when I was ordered out here the last time. But they are, in every case, men specially selected and peculiarly adapted and qualified for certain important duties which they are doing so well that it would materially injure the efficiency of our corps to replace them by officers whose principal aptitude is envy of better men. The criticism of the Surgeon General's office in the anonymous clipping in question is insubordinate, and the statements made in it are grossly inaccurate and misleading.

WILLIAM H. ARTHUR, Col., M.C., U.S.A., Chief Surg.

Manila, Sept. 18.

The Evening Post regrets that it was misled by an officer of standing who should have been conversant with all the facts in the case. Its columns will be closed to him hereafter. It is happy to have the Surgeon General's assurance that tropical service is being evenly distributed.

—ED. EVENING POST.

MILITARY DUTY AND CIVIL SERVICE PAY.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission, in response to our request for information as to what classes of Civil Service employees who are members of the National Guard are permitted to go on military duty without loss of civil service pay, and without charge against their thirty days' annual leave, reference being made by us to an opinion of the Attorney General (21 Op. 353), advises us that "the Civil Service Act and Rules do not touch upon the question of leave of absence, the granting of which is permitted by law and governed by regulations promulgated by the several departments. The mention made of this subject by the Commission in the pamphlet of rules is in a note to a rule (but is not a part of the rules). The statutes on the subject are as follows:

Public Act 93, Sec. 49. That all officers and employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia who are members of the National Guard shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of pay or time, on all days of any parade or encampment ordered or authorized under the provisions of this act. (Approved March 1, 1889.)

Public Act 218, page 28. That Sec. 49 of "An act to provide for the organization of the Militia of the District of Columbia," approved March 1, 1889, shall be construed as covering all days of service which the National Guard or any portion thereof, may be ordered to perform by the commanding general. (Approved July 1, 1902.)

"It will be observed that leave is allowed to all officers and employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia who are members of the National Guard, and that it is applied only to absence on days of parade

or encampment under orders issued by the commanding general."

CADETSHIPS AT U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, 1913.

Following is a list of cadetships at the U.S. Military Academy for which candidates are to be appointed on the nomination of Senators and Representatives in Congress for the entrance examination that is to be held beginning on the last Tuesday in April, 1913.

The law requires that each person nominated for appointment as a cadet at the Military Academy shall be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age on the date of admission to the Academy (June 14, 1913); also that he shall be an *actual resident* of the Congressional district or territory from which he is appointed, or if he is appointed from a state at large that he shall be an *actual resident* of that state (Sec. 1318, R.S.; Sec. 4, Act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. L., 656).

Cadetships to be filled on the nominations of Senators: Arkansas—Senator Clarke. Nevada—Senator Massey. Connecticut— Senator Brandegee. Senator Newlands. Delaware—Sen. Richardson. Senator McLean. Florida—Senator Fletcher. Kentucky—Senator Paynter. Michigan—Senator Smith. Missouri—Senator Stone. Montana—Senator Dixon. Senator Myers.

Cadetships to be filled on the nominations of Representatives:

Alabama: 4th, 6th, 7th and 9th districts. Arkansas: 2d, 3d, 5th and 7th districts. California: 1st district. Connecticut: 1st district. Georgia: 3d district. Illinois: 3d, 15th, 18th and 24th districts. Indiana: 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 11th and 13th districts. Iowa: 3d and 9th districts. Kansas: 4th district. Kentucky: 5th district. Louisiana: 2d, 3d and 6th districts. Maryland: 6th district. Massachusetts: 8th and 10th districts. Michigan: 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th and 12th districts. Minnesota: 4th and 7th districts. Mississippi: 3d and 5th districts. Missouri: 5th, 6th, 8th and 10th districts. Montana: Representative Pray. Nebraska: 1st, 2d and 4th districts. New Jersey: 4th district. New York: 4th, 13th, 27th, 28th and 30th districts. North Carolina: 3d, 4th and 8th districts. Ohio: 2d, 15th and 19th districts. Oklahoma: 1st district. Pennsylvania: 10th, 12th, 13th, 19th and 28th districts. South Carolina: 5th district. Tennessee: 1st and 8th districts. Texas: 2d, 5th, 8th and 12th districts. Vermont: 1st district. Virginia: 6th and 9th districts. West Virginia: 1st district. Wisconsin: 2d, 3d, 6th, 8th and 10th districts. Wyoming: Representative Mondell.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The November-December number of Professional Memoirs, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., has for a frontispiece an excellent likeness of Brig. Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, the father of the U.S. Military Academy, commanding the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., 1857-1858, born 1785, died 1872. Previous to his death General Thayer founded the Thayer School of Civil Engineering at Dartmouth College, N.H., and established a public library in his native town of Braintree; and upon his death bequeathed about \$250,000 for a free school in Braintree. Other articles in this number of the Memoirs are by Majors Edwin H. Schulz and F. A. Mahan, Lieuts. William F. Endress and A. B. Barber, Corps of Engrs. Concluding a discussion of the "Rôle of Engineer Battalion with Infantry Division" Lieutenant Barber says: "Given such Engineer battalions as I have in mind, the commanders of the mobile divisions into which we hope to see our Army organized should be able to train them to fulfil their proper rôle. Such training should include a number of months of company training, and probably a month of combined Engineer training, but all this should be given life by extensive training in combination with the other arms and by association of Engineer troops with the other arms in garrison. Thus only can the Infantry division, the machine, be ready in all its parts, for field service, and thus only can we be prepared to organize other like machines to meet the emergencies of war."

A. C. Cunningham, civil engineer, U.S.N., has published a little volume, "The Cane as a Weapon," which shows how effectively the cane can be used as a weapon of defense and offense. It contains a dozen illustrations showing the different positions to be taken. In his preface the author says: "As self-defense is rarely needed in these days the use of a cane as a weapon is not well known. Nevertheless self-defense may be needed, and that with a cane is a quick and good one when it is understood. In these pages will be formulated a system of defense and attack with the cane which is simple, effective and easily understood, and which may be acquired without the necessity of an instructor." * * * As a system of self-defense much or all of it may be acquired by men of advanced age or not in especially good physical condition, and it is to those who are least prepared for defense with the hands that it might prove of the greatest value. All intricate and difficult movements and motions have been omitted from this system, and nothing used that is not easily performed and of practical value."

We have received Nos. 49 and 50 of the 108 instalments required to complete the excellent German military encyclopedia, "Handbuch für Heer und Flotte" (Deutsches Verlagshaus Bong and Company, Berlin, Germany). The master mind in this monumental work has been Lieut. Gen. Georg von Alten, whose recent death leaves the responsibility for the "Handbuch's" completion upon Capt. Hans von Albert, who will continue to have the able assistance of over 300 editorial collaborators or contributors. The price of each instalment is two marks.

For a third time we greet with pleasure the beautifully printed "Mittlers Almanach" (E. Mittler and Sohn, Berlin S.W. 68; price 3 mk.), which in the volume for 1913 presents its customary literary menu, the story of the year's progress in military and naval events of

the world in general and of Germany in particular, with essays on technical subjects, delightfully interspersed with poetry and romance, humor and sport. The illustrations are twelve in number, several in colors, and the book is a 12mo. of over 240 pages.

Price Collier, who begins a new series of articles on Germany in the November Scribner, served as an officer in the U.S. Navy during the Spanish-American War. He was educated at Geneva, Leipsic and Harvard, and has been a great traveler and a lover of outdoor sports. The first article of his new series is a remarkable character study of "The Indiscreet," a name that has been applied to the German Emperor.

THE NEW WAR.

There was no time to close the gates of the Temple of Janus, The Outlook tells us. "A new war was on before the old war was off. On the day that the three Italians and the three Turks sat in conference together in the reading room of the Hotel Beau Rivage at Ouchy, while just outside the window the band played waltzes for the guests taking tea on the terrace, another kind of music was being heard in the Balkans, for on that day King Ferdinand watched from a height on the frontier the capture of Mustafa Pasha by his troops, the first step in their march toward Adrianople. From this point to Adrianople is only seventeen miles, say half an hour's ride by rail. How long will it take the Bulgarians to get there?"

"The man who last tried to go from the Balkans to Adrianople in this rude way was Czar Alexander II., and it took him six months. On July 16, 1877, he crossed the Balkans; on Jan. 15, 1878, he entered Adrianople. And the Russians then outnumbered the Turks three to one. The Bulgarians can barely muster as many soldiers as are now gathered to the defense of Adrianople, and if they are not quick about it they may find double their number confronting them. But the Bulgarians have the advantage over the Russians of 1878 in that they start with Shipka, Pleven and Philippopolis, which cost the Russians such sacrifice, already in their hands. And we may question whether the Ottoman government of to-day has an Osman Pasha to conduct its defense. There are not many such."

"This is an old and familiar battleground. Military strategists must know it as well blindfolded as the chess player knows his sixty-four squares. It has been fought over many times and by many peoples in the eighteen hundred years since the Emperor Hadrian built here his strong city and gave it his name. But the Turkish commanders do not have to depend upon the misleading precedents of history for their knowledge of how to best defend the key to Constantinople. They have enacted dress rehearsals of the war upon this stage year after year; the problem that they have set for the annual maneuvers—the very problem that now confronts them, the advance of a Bulgarian army on Adrianople."

"Three rivers running from the Balkan Mountains meet at Adrianople, the Maritsa, the Arda and the Tundza. Down each of these a Bulgarian army is now on the march, converging at their junction, Adrianople."

"The patriotic passion of the allies in the present war against Turkey appears in the fact that 8,000 Greeks have already volunteered from this country and sailed for the seat of war, and it is believed that not less than 30,000 will go. There are fewer Serbs and Bulgarians here, but they are enlisting and pouring out their money for their country. One Serb farmer from Montana came to New York bringing \$5,000 out of his \$7,000 savings for his native country's cause. These farmers and peanut vendors have heroism in their souls."

WORK OF ARMY OFFICERS IN PHILIPPINES.

Commenting upon the departure from the Philippines of 1st Lieut. Charles O. Schudt, C.A.C., the Cablenews-American of Sept. 21 says:

"This officer was kept over here by his government for some three years, until, as constructing quartermaster, he had completed his work at Grande Island. It is his work there which, officially noted only in his efficiency papers, interests the public. For this public is largely ignorant of the unseen and unheard-of accomplishments of Army officers. The greater part of this public do not dream of the continuous, patient and strenuous effort that marks the daily schedule of the entire Military Establishment, all to the end of that preparedness in time of high national action which then this public demands."

"At the time the construction was begun of the clean cut, concrete pier now completed at Grande Island, no other pier of its kind had ever been undertaken anywhere, that is, a pier with piles of concrete. The practicability of such a project was much doubted by the wise ones. The pier has been some two years building. Besides this, there is a concrete breakwater for the typhoons. There is a trim, handsome, spacious, post exchange of concrete, with wide terraces, and ample auditorium. There is an electric plant, and, lastly, one of the best ice plants in the islands, both of concrete. Then there is the railroad which does the transportation for the little island. These results represent the work of the last tour in the islands of Lieutenant Schudt. For he was over here in 1899 as private, corporal and sergeant of the 19th Infantry. Then he was in the firing line of several severe engagements in the southern islands."

"The work on these structures was done by Filipinos, who had to be trained step by step under a few competent mechanical Americans. The cement was shipped from China, and a plant gradually brought into being from which all the component parts were turned out. For example, the steel-rod reinforcing skeleton frame was cut and fashioned. It was tedious, and the end a long way."

"Patience, judgment, long hours, conscientious concentration, courage and concrete wrought monuments for this modest officer that will stand as speaking witness for all the little Schudts of generations to come. If Colonel Goethals has his monument in Panama, there are others. There are officers now on these islands and elsewhere whose services have been brilliant. One of them has handled over ten millions of dollars without an error in his additions or subtractions. Structures have taken shape under his hand that will be standing for the centuries. He gets the pay of an officer and less than a colonel's pay. Both he and Schudt could command in the open market a minimum of \$10,000 a year."

"There are others in the domain of electric achievement. But as our weather-worn officer said, no praise for them until they are dead, and then none. These men and all their kind hear ringing in their ears only the

stirring West Point song "The Army! The Army!" That is the sufficient rod and staff of their comfort. So after all, if one stops to think, there is something to do in the Army."

A LIFE RAFT MATTRESS.

Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, U.S.R.C.S., retired, of Catonsville, Md., is the inventor of a "safety mattress" for use on shipboard which attracted much attention when it was brought before the Army board on lifeboats and life-saving appliances, which began tests on Oct. 21 at Newport News, Va., on board the Army transports Meade and Kilpatrick. Lieutenant Edmonds's invention, which is patented, is a mattress made to fit any bunk or bed, and is as comfortable as any ordinary felt mattress. It is light enough to be carried easily by one person. When made into a raft it can be thrown overboard and persons using it may be lowered to reach the raft, or jumping into the water will find it capable of supporting as many as can get hold of it in the water. A lesser number may be supported clear of the water by climbing upon it. The necessary lashings and hand-holds form a part of the raft and are always ready for use.

In the demonstration and tests before the Army board the inventor maneuvered a 24-inch mattress as a raft about the harbor basin with one oar, two oars and by swimming without oars. After this demonstration the raft was weighted in the water and secured alongside the transport Meade for a test of its floating endurance. On the fourth day after the test began it was found that the raft showed no signs of sinking. Under the instructions of Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., president of the board, and Inspector General George Uhler, U.S. Steamboat Inspection Service, a member of the board, one mattress was sent to the quartermaster depot for examination of its materials and the other was punctured and torn with a number of holes into the filling, then weighted down for observation as to the length of time it would float. A telegram received by Lieutenant Edmonds ten days after the mattress was put over, said: "No sign of mattress sinking. Apparently same as put over. Lothrop, master of transport Meade." Lieutenant Edmonds will make further demonstrations of the mattress and raft before the U.S. Board of Steamboat Inspectors at an early date.

AN ADVOCATE OF DISHONOR.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Both by the Illinois Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, and by a meeting here last night of officers and former officers of both Services and of the National Guard I am desired to bring to your notice an infamous article printed in the November issue of The American Magazine under the title "In the Interpreter's House," which stands for the editorial page of the publication, and in which desertion from the Army is shamelessly advocated.

It is not my intention to discuss the ignorance, malice or the treasonable attitude of the person responsible for the print further than to say that American history affords few parallels in the line of seditious language. "The man who deserts from the Army in time of war," the screed runs, "may deserve punishment, but the man who deserts from the Army in time of peace merely gives up his job." Exactly; as one should say, "An oath is binding only when it is agreeable."

The million of men living under the Stars and Stripes who at one time or another have honorably served their country in the profession of arms, in whatsoever capacity, know the despicable lie that lurks beneath the magazine editor's casuistry. They know the gravity of the crime of desertion. To them an honorable release from the Service means a badge of honor, a record of which to be proud. Always the deserter is an outcast. These men thoroughly understand the situation, but the general public does not, and is easily misled by publications of this sort. For this reason alone it is highly desirable to lay bare the facts. To reason from a misquoted advertisement inviting enlistments that the Army converts a recruit into a social wreck is, of course, so imbecile a statement as to require no reply, but the average reader needs to be told the truth in such a way that he may lend no credence to the writer of such scurrilous matter.

It seems that the use of the mails ought to be denied to these utterances of sedition if no criminal statute applies for the punishment of the traitorous scribbler in the American Magazine.

FELIX ROSENBERG.

A number of our subscribers have called attention to the infamous article referred to by this correspondent, indicating that the magazine named has a regrettable circulation among our readers. The best answer to such articles is to let the publications in which they appear severely alone, instead of assisting them in obtaining the notoriety they seek. The information we publish from week to week is the best correction of such misstatements concerning the Army, and we are gratified to find that the arguments we present on behalf of the Services are widely quoted and have their influence with a large class of readers we cannot reach directly. Honest ignorance may be enlightened, but it is difficult to deal with wilful and malignant misrepresentation such as that denounced by our correspondent. What are we to say to a writer who declares that penal servitude is to be preferred to service in the Army and who holds that a man who deserts from the Army in time of peace merely gives up his job. The spirit of this writer is shown by the fact that he entirely ignores the fact that no honest mechanic would violate a pledge binding him to service for a given period, and that if a sailor did so at sea, even during calm weather, he would be promptly put into irons for mutiny by the civilian captain charged with such authority because of the unknown perils of the sea. The soldier is subject to like conditions, and therefore in time of peace, as at all times, is of necessity controlled by similar discipline. No publication that respects itself should admit to its columns such an advocate of dishonor. Speaking of the soldier of the Civil War at the conclusion of his article this magazine writer says: "More people are proud to talk about his youth than care to refer to mine. It is too bad for him to spoil any part of his glory." In this statement at least

there will be hearty concurrence. Another correspondent says: "If I were to venture a description of the individual who is responsible for the appearance of this drivel I should say that he must be eligible for enlistment under the rewritten advertisement with which he closes his tirade, for no one but a feeble-minded person would stoop to such an irresponsible article; no one but a man who is criminal at heart would distort the truth as he has done, and I would take an oath that he is not five feet four inches in height. As to the epilepsy, I will have to give that up." We give below some extracts from the article criticised:

What has he to show for those three years that will help him to be successful as a carpenter, a mechanic or a merchant or anything else that is useful? For three years his mind has been turned away from all of those things whereby he might make a living. He has acquired a habit of idleness and a distaste for civil life. Much of the training and knowledge which he previously had have elapsed from disuse. In their place he has acquired the vices of the camp, but he cannot live on those. If a man were receiving fifteen dollars a month and at the same time a training that would fit him for something useful, well and good; but at what price can a man agree to throw away his future?

"A chance to see the world." No man sees less of the world that is worth seeing than the private soldier. He sees the inside of forts and brothels. He is not stationed where there is much to see, and what travel he gets does not educate him.

A short time ago I met a United States marine from the New York, in Houston, Texas. He said he was bringing back a deserter from Shanghai, China, to penal servitude in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. I thought the deserter did well to choose penal servitude.

The man who deserts from the Army in time of war may deserve punishment, but the man who deserts from the Army in time of peace merely gives up his job. Wherein is he different from the mechanic or the postal clerk who doesn't like his work and resigns? The man was deceived at his enlistment; Army life is not what it cracked up to be, and so, like any other man in the same position he turns to something else. Why not? Why shouldn't the men desert?

I wish the Peace Foundation people would set aside an appropriation to follow up the lives of a thousand men who have been discharged after a three or five-year enlistment. I am confident they would find an appalling record of evil influences spreading from these men outward to the community; a record of idleness, dissipation, viciousness and general evil example. And then, when you remember that soldiers are selected men, in the first place, and that seventy-six per cent. of all applicants are rejected, and that all these men have to furnish a certificate of "good moral character" on entering the Army, you must realize how serious the results are to the men themselves. They might have amounted to something, but their life is nothing but a graduate course in worthlessness.

With what sort of conscience can a fostering fatherland ask such service of its citizens and punish them as convicts if they escape from it? Is there any excuse for such service at the present time? Personally, I think not.

What are the essential duties of the soldier that take so much time to learn? He must be able to march and carry arms and shoot at a mark. I have never been able to believe that it takes a soldier three years to learn to march and carry arms and shoot at mark. The men students in the agricultural colleges all over the country are required, in compensation for the Government grant, to learn the manual of arms and the drills. It has seemed to me that the students who had the drills as physical training were quite as efficient and skillful as the regular soldiers, and the extra intelligence would help in time of need. Some of the New York high schools show nearly or quite as good records in marksmanship as the Regular Army. I can scarcely think that two months' continuous practice a year is necessary in order for the men to become expert. If they were allowed to go hunting occasionally and to practice fifteen minutes a day, they would take care of the rest. Again, some guard duty is necessary about a fort, but it need not make a serious strain upon the time of a garrison. As the men at the government fortresses are only having about an hour and a half of drill a day, the men at technical schools might well have as much as the Regular Army, if it were considered necessary.

The most serious drawback of Army life is that the man is prevented from learning a trade, and that he comes out from his enlistment fitted for nothing. Why should not every garrison be a great technical school where a whole series of trades are learned? The cost would be considerable, of course, but a man would as soon enlist for board and room if he might come out with a good trade at the end, as for fifteen dollars, and come out with nothing. The second great evil of the camp, its idleness, would be largely cured in the same way.

If we are to continue our present form of Army organization, let us reverse our requirements and send to the Army the feeble-minded, the undersized, the epileptics, the defective and the criminal. Let us rewrite the advertisement to read: "No person shall be eligible who is less than forty-five years old unless he is feeble-minded, or epileptic, or criminal, or less than five feet four inches tall."

GENERAL PEARSON ANSWERED.

Trenton, N.J., Oct. 31, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue dated Oct. 26 appeared a letter from the Adjutant General of Massachusetts entitled, "Some Hints for the Regular Army." The ideas advanced therein are so at variance with those which for years have been accepted as law by the National Guard that it becomes interesting, if not important, to study the logical result should they be put into effect. In brief, the general idea is that the Regular Army in its training, methods of instruction and administration should conform to the National Guard, on the ground that, in the event of a war requiring the two forces to act in conjunction, the National Guard would furnish the larger force; it being stated that not over twenty per cent. would be what even General Pearson calls "thoroughly trained soldiers," the other eighty per cent. consisting of what he calls "partially trained civilians." Just how General Pearson arrives at this result is somewhat difficult to understand, inasmuch as in case of war the Regular Army, under the law prior to the passage of the last Army Appropriation Act, would consist of 100,000 men, and since the passage of that act, considering the reserves that might be called to the colors in a few years, might easily be 150,000 men; while the National Guard at war strength would equal about 250,000 men.

However, a small percentage over and above is immaterial, and should not cloud the main issue, any more than should the annoying changes of clothing, etc., referred to by General Pearson. It is simply a question as to whether in the future, as in the past, the National Guard is going to follow the methods and system which have produced the "thoroughly trained soldier" or put into effect a new system which will cause this "thoroughly trained soldier" to disappear from our military program in the adoption by the military authorities of the nation of those methods which have produced the "partially trained civilian." In other words, shall the college adopt the high school curriculum? General Pearson is, of course, entitled to his opinion, that "the attempts to educate the citizen soldier to the standard of the Regular, that the theories of professional brethren, as indicated by regulations, uniforms, tactics, etc., rest on a foundation which is radically wrong," but I believe

that in this opinion he is not sustained by the vast majority of the National Guard.

Certainly if there is a body of men in the United States who are competent to judge the military needs of the nation, the system of instruction necessary to produce results; who are competent to formulate plans on which to base a military policy, it is the trained and educated officers of the U.S. Army, who make military problems and conditions their life study. If they set a high standard—good! We may not in the National Guard, with our limited time and opportunity and the necessity for making a living, be able to reach it in time of peace, but we can at least strive to approximate it; and hope that in war the efforts rightly directed in peace will enable us to fully attain it. The Regular Army, which conserves the military traditions of the nation, must be the model for the National Guard. The nation cannot afford to have a low military standard. No National Guard officer, no matter how highly educated or how intelligent, can be said to be a competent judge of military necessities or methods, if compared with the trained Regular. With the one it is an incident, with the other a life work.

Let us go on in the future as we have in the past ten years, gradually improving and increasing our effectiveness under Regular Army methods, and, with the assistance of the Regular Army instructors, to whose recognition that we are in the same school, though in a lower class, we owe that cordial co-operation and good fellowship which to-day exists between the Regular and Guardsman, and which letters like that written by General Pearson can only harm, without any compensatory good.

JOHN M. ROGERS, Major, Pay Dept., N.G.N.J.

EVIL RESULTS OF THE PEACE PROPAGANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The blame for the failure of the last Congress to provide the customary annual appropriation for two battleships has been attributed generally to the Democratic members of the House and Senate. While this may, in a measure, be true, another factor of greater depth and significance contributed more directly to the defeat of the original Naval Appropriation bill drafted in accordance with recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy. I refer to the active and persistent propaganda of the various peace societies existing and financed by the grace of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Previous to the defeat of this bill and during the months preceding its debate in Washington, thousands of peace pamphlets were being spread broadcast over the land by these societies, proclaiming under one guise or other the near approach of universal peace and lamenting the burden inflicted on the citizens of this great republic by the maintenance of an adequate naval establishment. These brochures, written in language calculated to inculcate the average peace loving man with a desire to do his share toward hastening the peace of the world, naturally had the desired effect. Representatives in Congress were instructed to oppose the bill by their peace smitten constituents or else received no instructions at all. Consequently, by a mere chance only was one battleship authorized, and had the efforts of the peace societies been wholly successful we would have had no battleship at all this year.

No doubt Mr. Carnegie rejoices in his success to redue his adopted country to a fourth rate naval power at a time when, owing to the completion of the Panama Canal and the attendant complications due to our desire to control this American built waterway, we needed most of all a strong Navy.

The significance of the propaganda carried on by Mr. Carnegie and his peace societies in opposing the upbuilding of the Navy will be more evident as we look upon the preparation made by Great Britain to contest our right to manage the affairs of the canal. It surely does not speak well for "the American patriotism" of the Iron Master, though it may harmonize, intentionally or not, with sentiments cherished by him toward his mother country.

E. K. RODEN, Director, Navy League, U.S.

TOUR OF SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The statement in your issue of July 27 in reference to foreign service, that "enlisted men will be given an opportunity to return to the States as soon as their term of enlistment has expired, or to re-enlist in the Philippines" is neither satisfactory nor convincing. All enlisted men have the right, and do not need the "opportunity," to be discharged on expiration of term of service. Re-enlistment in the Philippines, under present conditions, is however, another matter. At last accounts the War Department had fixed the term of service in the Philippines for post non-commissioned staff officers at three years and ignored others. This means that if a sergeant major, first sergeant or non-commissioned officer of similar grade, desires to hold his present warrant and is serving in the Philippines, he must re-enlist there; as no provision has been made whereby he may be transferred to some home regiment with the same grade after a certain period of foreign service. To get back to the United States he must be discharged and re-enlist as a private in some organization stationed there. If three years are considered the maximum period for which an officer or post non-commissioned staff officer can serve in the Philippines, why should not a similar rule govern all grades? The War Department announces that it favors the re-enlistment of all non-commissioned officers, but of only a few privates. The present system favors the private who has no grade to lose, but discriminates against the non-com. who loses his warrant unless he re-enlists the day after discharge, and in the same organization.

ZAMBOANGA.

The Minister of the Italian navy has decided to install at once a complete radio-telephonic system between Rome and Lybia. The inventor of the system is Riccardo Moretti, twenty-six years of age, nephew of one of the most distinguished Italian physicians, Professor Marchiafava, who has succeeded after nine years of patient experiment in making a wireless telephone which has worked admirably between the military wireless telegraph stations at Rome and Tripoli, voices being clear and easily recognized. Signor Moretti was trained as a doctor, but always had a passion for physics. His device consists of a generator of continuous electric oscillations working with a microphone.

REDUCTION OF PAPER WORKERS.

Contributed by a Typewriter Battery Commander.
As the subject is ever a timely one, a few remarks may not be amiss.

Much has been done recently toward a reduction of paper work. This end has been accomplished by reducing the number of reports required, and by simplifying their forms and the methods of correspondence. There seems to be a lot of paper work left, however, and much of it appears unnecessary. When the minimum of reports and the maximum brevity in their form have been reached, how can a further reduction in paper work be made?

The answer is obvious and easy. By a *reduction of the paper workers*. In other words, a reduction in the number of offices and of "officers with offices" will have a salutary effect toward diminishing the volume of communications. The abandonment of territorial departments, in 1911, and the creation of the consolidated Quartermaster Corps in 1912 had the effect of reducing the number of offices. But there are still too many "officers with offices" compatible with economy in paper work.

Nowadays, when an officer is assigned to any duty, his first step is to acquire an office. Then he sets out to obtain a typewriter, non-personal and personal, a lot of letter paper and envelopes, and he is ready to commence writing for the things to further build up his office. It takes much time and correspondence to get everything in shape and to have Army Regulations and the supply table allowances amended to suit him. About the time he gets ready for business he is relieved by another officer, who, by dint of more correspondence, has things changed to suit his tastes.

This method has produced a formidable array of typewriter batteries, constantly in action. Ammunition is furnished on stationery requisitions, operating energy is supplied by the zeal that should be expended on military training, the objective is the arrangement of offices set up in successive lines; the results are the ever increasing steady stream of communications. It is not exactly target practice, but more like warfare, for the targets are the other offices, who in their turn not only return the shot and shell directed at them, but do some original firing on their own typewriters. The game is to shoot a letter out of a primary battery so as to pierce all the intermediate lines of defense and score a hit on the king target in the last line. If a vital point is touched—that is, if the protective armor of the king battery is pierced—the defective plate is removed and replaced by a better one. That explains the changes in Army Regulations. The paragraphs shown to be defective are replaced by new ones, considered bombproof. Many projectiles in the shape of letters on striking the office at which aimed rebound, only to be recharged and fired anew. Frequently, however, they pierce the targets in the first line only to be stopped by an office further along. Occasionally a particularly effective shell goes through the entire system and the damage done can be repaired only by the use of reams and reams of closely typewritten pages, for no other harmless material has been found effective.

And so the target practice goes merrily on. There are no penalties for misfires or misses, and no limit to ammunition. Every office has its battery and affords a target. Each battery can shoot as often as its energy permits, though often the fire zone is limited to certain targets; that is, certain offices are designated, through which the correspondence of a chain of subsidiary offices must travel. The target afforded by any primary office is, however, open to attack from all other batteries. All the primary offices in a post are turned upon the post headquarters battery. This battery returns all the unexploded and ineffective shells fired at it, originates quite a little practice on the subsidiary targets on its own accord, and still has time for its main object, that of bombarding the third line of targets at division headquarters. The division headquarters batteries, in turn, combine on the main battery in Washington. Here we find the most imposing array of typewriters. All efforts are bent toward making its defenses absolutely bomb-proof and its fire effect overwhelming.

In the conduct of the game bad marksmanship is not noticed, but, on the other hand, those who prove themselves good gunners are usually advanced to higher batteries. Everybody is given an opportunity to practice and is provided with abundant ammunition. Instruction obtained by aiming and sighting drills is not considered necessary, and anyone can "fire when he is ready."

If the encouragement now extended to everyone to become a gunner is not soon withdrawn or limited, everybody will get so in the habit of indiscriminate typewriter firing that it may be hard to curb it.

Simplifying the directions for and the conduct of fire will have the effect of opening this pastime to those who until now have been kept from participating in it by the mystery surrounding the game. Herein lies the danger of making the rules for it too simple. It shows that instead of diminishing the volume of correspondence it may increase it.

To effect a reduction in paper work the efforts should not be confined to a reduction in requirements, but to a reduction of participants. Only qualified gunners should be permitted to participate, the allowance of ammunition regulated and all the scattered typewriting offices consolidated into a few effective batteries. Records should be kept of all firing, misses as well as hits should be scored, and penalties imposed for wild fire and carelessness in the practice. In other words, to reduce paper work it is necessary to reduce the number of *paper workers*, the gunners of the typewriting, languishing, time-and-paper-consuming batteries.

Take as an example the case of the major who finds absentees in his battalion on assembly for drill. Instead of sending for the men he directs letters to be written to the company commanders. On the second day the battalion sergeant major and clerk are also absent from drill. They are typing the letters. The third day the company clerks and first sergeants are also missing. They are endorsing the letters. The batteries are getting into action. In a week's time the entire battalion is typewritically engaged. Only those appear at drill who are useless in manning the typewriters.

Thirty years ago when a subaltern showed signs of proficiency in official correspondence and got so that he could score hits on the post regulations target he was called into the office of the commanding officer, and informed verbally to take six men and sixty days' rations, take station a hundred and sixty miles from nowhere and guard the growing grass.

Not so many years ago the War Department revived this simple policy in disposing of a case. This effective method should not be discarded for the typewriter procedure, but should be retained on account of its simplicity, its direct action and the paucity of paper work

involved. Permanent reduction in the volume of correspondence cannot be expected until the main cause of it, the *paper workers*, are reduced.

FOREIGN SERVICE, OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

Below is printed the list of officers of the Infantry with the smallest amount of foreign service, arranged according to grades. This list is subject to revision from time to time on account of that feature of the War Department's policy which permits officers to volunteer to go to the Philippines out of their turn:

Colonels—H. Liggett, J. A. Irons, T. F. Davis, W. C. Buttler, A. C. Sharpe.

Lieutenant Colonels—C. W. Penrose, W. P. Burnham, W. T. May, B. W. Atkinson, F. J. Kieran, J. F. Morison, S. W. Miller, C. H. Barth, E. P. Pendleton.

Majors—F. W. Sladen, H. O. Williams, M. J. Lenihan, S. E. Smiley, S. A. Cloman, D. Settle, J. J. Bradley, W. Uline, W. E. Ayer, C. Reichmann, R. L. Bush, W. K. Jones, J. R. Lindsay, D. B. Devore.

Captains—F. W. Lewis, H. B. Black, H. R. Perry, J. McA. Palmer, C. A. Trott, J. J. Mayes, L. Halstead, W. G. Penfield, R. B. Parrott, G. Sturtevant, G. J. Holden, G. deC. Catlin, J. L. Jordan, G. E. Babcock, M. E. Saville, J. C. McArthur, T. A. Baldwin, Jr., J. H. Parker, D. T. Merrill, C. A. Martin, F. D. Ely, A. Mitchell, C. B. Clark, Clyde B. Parker, G. G. Palmer, T. B. Seigle, W. S. Faulkner, C. F. Crain, P. M. Shaffer, E. S. Stayer, E. J. Williams, E. Bell, W. R. Standiford, C. D. Roberts, Ivers W. Leonard, R. D. Carter, O. J. Charles, R. C. Davis.

First Lieutenants—H. S. Grier, A. W. Maish, H. H. Pritchett, G. Morgan, R. J. Herman, G. H. Stewart, R. R. Wood, J. G. McIlroy, W. J. McCaughey, A. J. Davis, W. E. Gilmore, E. J. Moran, B. F. Miller, W. A. Ganoe, K. Truesdell, A. W. Lane, M. A. Wells, M. C. Wise, T. Whelen, E. D. Barlow, Jr., A. D. Budd, C. A. Meals, G. C. Marshall, Jr., J. L. Benedict, E. R. Householder, J. O. Mauborgne, S. G. Talbott, C. S. Donavin, R. E. Boyers, W. E. Dawson, R. W. Drury, G. A. Lynch, W. S. Weeks, E. Butcher, J. P. Adams, C. H. Rich, T. W. Hammond, G. C. Keleher, E. N. Bowman, J. B. Richardson, E. Z. Steever, 3d, Elmer F. Rice.

Second Lieutenants—G. T. Everett, S. L. James, A. H. Erick, O. A. Dickinson, O. R. Meredith, J. H. Hester, F. L. Whitley, E. R. Andrews, M. R. Wainer, W. W. Boddie, W. G. Langwill, J. A. Sarrant, F. M. Kennedy, A. M. Burdett, C. E. Partridge, E. A. Everts, P. Hayes, F. A. Doniat, W. C. Philoon, E. P. Denson, W. H. Roberts, R. Sears, F. L. Purdon, M. P. Schillerstrom, C. C. Stokely, L. P. Ford, J. M. McDowell, R. E. Jones, E. M. Chant, S. L. Stribbling, Clarence M. McMurray, C. M. Everett, R. E. Jones, J. I. Muir, W. B. Robb, D. S. Wilson, W. H. Frank, J. S. Leonard, O. W. Griswold, R. H. Dunlop, A. R. Edwards, E. F. Reinhardt.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that as Cullum Memorial Hall at West Point is Government property the occupation of a room there by Capt. Ernest S. Graves, C.E., U.S.A., while on temporary duty at West Point deprives him of his right to be paid commutation of quarters at his permanent station, Dallas, Texas.

It is decided that the two cents a mile an enlisted man may elect to receive on discharge may be paid for travel between the United States and Alaska, the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, providing that this shall not be regarded as sea travel.

The Gatun dam and locks are described at length in the Scientific American of Nov. 9 by Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, C.E., U.S.A., member Isthmian Canal Commission, Division Engineer Atlantic Division. In the same paper Lieut. Col. D. D. Gaillard, C.E., U.S.A., another member of the Commission and Division Engineer Central Division, deals with the "Culebra Cut and the Problem of the Slides." There are also articles on the sanitation of the canal, by Dr. A. J. Orenstein; the Panama Canal and the commerce of the United States, by Emory R. Johnson, and on the electrification of the canal, by David R. Rushmore. There are numerous illustrations in these articles, some of them graphic presentations of the amount of work required in building the canal. The united length of the bore holes would pass through the center of the earth, and a train of flat cars to carry excavated material would encircle the earth four times. The 4,500,000 cubic yards of concrete in locks and dams would make a solid pyramid 960 feet square at the base and 400 feet high at the apex, and the 20,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock slides a solid pyramid 1,350 feet square at the base and 864 feet high. The work of excavating done at Panama would dig a canal 55 feet wide and 10 feet deep across the entire United States, while the material excavated would build a China Wall 2,500 miles long, the present wall being 1,500 miles, or it would make a line of sixty-three pyramids, each one the equal of the great pyramid of Egypt and extending nine miles placed base to base.

Of great interest to the Army and Navy was the successful rapid fire test of the 14-inch gun and disappearing carriage at Sandy Hook on Nov. 4, described on page 299. One of the remarkable features of the test was the uniformity of range of three lots of powder that were used. The first lot showed a range of 12,700 yards, the second lot 12,510 yards and 12,550 yards, and the third lot 12,510 yards, 12,540 and 12,450 yards. This is a remarkably small variation in the range with the use of different lots of powder. Those who observed the test are confident that regular gun crews in the Coast Artillery will make even a better record in handling the new carriage. This gun carriage will be sent to Honolulu and a number of others of the same character will go to the Philippines and the Panama Canal. The Secretary of War, not being present on account of illness, was represented by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. The test was conducted under the direction of Col. Rogers Birnie, Acting Chief of Ordnance, and Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

The War Department has decided that an officer is not entitled to commutation at a temporary post, in the case of 2d Lieut. Robert S. Donaldson, of the 4th Cavalry, who was ordered from Fort Huachuca to Mesa, Ariz., where he remained from Aug. 25 to Sept. 30. As his wife continued to occupy quarters at Fort Huachuca, the Judge Advocate General decided that Lieutenant Don-

aldson was not entitled to commutation at Mesa. Especially is this true, the Judge Advocate General maintains, as Lieutenant Donaldson occupied quarters with another officer at Mesa.

The armored cruisers Tennessee and Montana were ordered on Nov. 8 by President Taft to proceed at once to the Mediterranean, for the purpose of affording protection to Americans in Turkey. This action was decided upon at a Cabinet meeting at the White House Friday noon. It is understood that the sending of the ships to the Mediterranean does not indicate that the United States intends to take a hand in the political aspects of the Balkan situation. It is stated that this step is purely and solely in the interest of the large number of Americans in Turkey. A great many American missionaries and educators are scattered through Turkey and there are numbers of them at Beirut and Smyrna. Ambassador Rockhill, at Constantinople, is under instructions to co-operate with the members of the European diplomatic corps at the Turkish capital, whose governments are especially interested in the Balkan situation, and who are understood to be prepared to take any steps necessary for the protection of their nationals. The Tennessee and Montana are at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

In a public address at Los Angeles while in the West Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., expressed a strong belief that a national policy should be put into immediate operation which in a reasonable time should provide an Army of 600,000 men, in active service and in reserve. He announced at the time that he had a plan which was practical and could be put into effect at a minimum expenditure to the Government. In response to a telegram from the New York Times, which reached him at San Antonio, Texas, General Wood fully explains the plan he had in mind in an article appearing in the Times of Nov. 6. It is a statement of General Wood's opinions on this subject of an Army reserve, with which our readers are already familiar.

As a result of recent examinations held before an examining board at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., the Acting Secretary of the Navy on Nov. 8 recommended to the President the appointment of the following candidates as second lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps. The successful candidates are named in the order of the degree of excellence shown in their examination papers: Arthur H. Turner, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Philip T. Case, Lockport, N.Y.; Paul C. Marmon, Washington, D.C.; Leroy B. Stephenson, Washington, D.C.; John L. Mayor, York, Pa.; Benjamin A. Moeller, Underhill, Wis.; Clyde H. Metcalf, Greenville, Ill.; and Harold C. Pierce, Lexington, Mass.

According to the plans for docking, fuel, supply and repair facilities at the terminals of the Panama Canal, announced by the Isthmian Canal Commission, there will be two dry docks at Bilboa and one at Cristobal. The main dock will be at Bilboa and will be 1,000 feet long, or large enough to accommodate any vessel that can use the canal. The main coaling plant for the canal will be at Cristobal. It will have a normal capacity of 200,000 tons, with a possible increase of fifty per cent. Half the coal supply will be stored under water. A subsidiary coaling plant will be situated at Bilboa, with a capacity of 100,000 tons, and possibility of an increase of fifty per cent. The repair shops will be built at Bilboa.

The 5th Cavalry, which is en route from Honolulu, will probably be stationed at Fort Huachuca when it reaches the United States. It will have about the same quarters now occupied by the 4th Cavalry, which will depart for Honolulu about Jan. 1. This is in accordance with the policy adopted by the War Department some time ago by which organizations in the United States, as well as in the Philippines, are to be kept in permanent stations. If the 5th Cavalry went to any other post it would probably be necessary to do some general shifting of the organizations in the states.

The roster showing stations and duties of officers of the newly organized Quartermaster Corps of the Army, dated Nov. 1, 1912, is soon to appear. The assignments of the commissioned officers of the corps given in the roster have appeared in Army orders and have already been published in our columns. The full list of quartermaster sergeants and pay clerks of the corps, with stations and date of appointment, will be of interest as it is the first to appear since the consolidation of the supply departments. We publish the list of quartermaster sergeants and pay clerks on pages 294 and 295.

"Three sergeants, two corporals and a private," was the reply which Corporal Mulligan made to the inquiry from a representative of the Cleveland Commission when he asked the question in one of the rooms of the marine headquarters as to how many clerks were employed in that office. The Cleveland Commission's man scratched his head, looked over the book on which he was taking the list of the clerks employed in the different parts of the Navy Department and passed on.

It is understood that the Buffalo, which leaves Mare Island, Cal., in a few days, will go to Nicaragua for the marines. Further than to return them to Panama the destination of the marines on duty in Nicaragua has not been determined. The State Department has indicated to the Navy Department that the marines are not needed any longer in Nicaragua, and the Navy Department will relieve them from this duty as soon as transportation can be arranged.

The annual drill at Fort Myer in aid of the Army Relief Society will be given on Friday afternoon, Nov. 22. Tea and refreshments will be served in the hop room immediately after the drill. Tickets will be on sale at the house of Mrs. William Borden, 1801 California street, Army and Navy Club and at the door of the riding hall on Nov. 22.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d U.S. Inf., who retires for age on Nov. 11, 1912, was born in Ohio Nov. 11, 1848, and is at present on duty at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T. Colonel Mansfield is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1871, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 11th Infantry. He remained an officer of that command until Nov. 11, 1901, when he was promoted lieutenant colonel, 19th Infantry. He was transferred to the 1st Infantry June 26, 1902. He was promoted colonel, 2d Infantry, Aug. 12, 1903. Colonel Mansfield, who is a son of Prof. E. D. Mansfield, class of 1819, U.S.M.A., during his early service saw a great deal of frontier service in the Indian troubles. He was on duty at posts in Texas, Indian Territory, Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. He also took part in expeditions in Indian Territory in September and October, 1874, and in constructing the telegraph line to Fort Maginnis, Mont., Aug. 12 to Nov. 8, 1881. He visited Germany, England and France in 1895, and took part in the expedition to Porto Rico in 1898. He was in the campaign against the Spaniards to Moyaquez and in the fight at Hormigueros, and was in pursuit of the Spaniards at Los Marias. He also, among other duties, occupied and took possession of the town of Aguadilla in the name of the United States. He was also Alcalde of Aguadilla and was collector of customs at Ponce. Colonel Mansfield went to Manila in May, 1902, and after arriving there his orders were revoked and he returned to the United States in July, 1902. When he arrived at San Francisco he was given orders to return to Manila, and he arrived there Aug. 28, 1902. After waiting a month for transportation in Manila he proceeded to Cathalogan, Samar, where he joined the 1st Infantry and assumed command of the regiment and the post. Later he was placed in command of the 3d Battalion of the regiment at Calbayog, Samar, and sailed for the United States in April, 1903. He served at posts in New York, Wyoming and Colorado, and left for a tour of duty in the Philippines again in February, 1906, going to Camp Stotsenburg, and later to Zamboanga and Mariveles. He returned to the United States in March, 1908, and was ordered to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty, and was later sent to Hawaii. The service of Colonel Mansfield covers a period of over forty-six years. This includes all Indian expeditions, surveys, recruiting duty, etc., and almost his entire service has been with troops. The active list loses a valuable officer.

The retirement of Col. F. W. Mansfield, 2d U.S. Inf., on account of age, on Nov. 11, 1912, will promote Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Miller, Inf., Major Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf., and Capt. George G. Guyer, 16th Inf. There will be no promotions from the grade of lieutenant in the Infantry until about twenty captains are absorbed from the Quartermaster's Department.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thompson announce the marriage of their daughter, Edith Florence, to Lieut. Felix Englebert Gross, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Nov. 1, 1912, at Brooklyn, N.Y. At home after Dec. 1 at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Miss Amy Everett, niece of Mrs. Hollyday, wife of Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday, U.S.N., was married on Oct. 30, 1912, at Newark, Ohio, to Dr. Lucius A. Wing.

At seven in the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 30, the marriage of Miss Mary Pontius, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Rainier Pontius, and Lieut. James R. N. Weaver, 8th U.S. Inf., was solemnized at the Pontius residence in Fremont, Ohio, by the Rev. Dr. Merrick Ketcham, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The wedding was marked with simple dignity, only the families of the bride and groom, sorority sisters of the former and a few friends being present. The bride was attended by her only sister, Miss Ruth Pontius. Lieutenant Weaver was unattended. The full ring ceremony took place in the music room, the decoration motif being huge chrysanthemums and Southern smilax. During the evening artist friends of the bride rendered music on the piano and violin. The bride was gowned in white satin with princess lace, and carried a shower bouquet of white Killarneys and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was charmingly gowned in yellow Charmeuse with white marabout, her bouquet being of yellow chrysanthemums. After the congratulations a buffet supper was served, during which the bride cut the cake with the groom's saber. Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver left at once for San Francisco, whence they will sail shortly for Manila at the expiration of a short leave, and will be at home at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, after the holidays.

Capt. Herman Glade, 5th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Lillian Huntington Colwell, niece of the late Collis P. Huntington, who obtained a divorce in Reno in 1910 from Frederick Lewis Colwell, a New York stock broker, were married at Reno, Nev., Nov. 4, 1912, by Judge Davis. They left for San Francisco to go to Panama on a honeymoon trip. On account of conditions in obtaining a Nevada divorce Mrs. Colwell wanted to be remarried in the state having the same jurisdiction as her decree.

Mr. and Mrs. James I. Barcus, of No. 251 State street, Albany, N.Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jessie Margaret Barcus, to Lieut. Joe Ralph Morrison, U.S.N.

Miss Lucy Gunn Birnie, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie, U.S.A., was married to Mr. Henry Vincent Horgan at noon, Nov. 2, 1912, in the chantry of Grace Church, New York city. The Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery officiated. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a wedding breakfast at Sherry's. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Horgan will reside at Glenridge, N.J.

The double wedding of Misses Claudia and Elizabeth Old, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Old, of Portsmouth, Va., to Lieut. Harold McKittrick and Lieut. John S. Barleon, U.S.N., was solemnized Oct. 31, 1912, one couple being married at the home of the bride and the other at Trinity Episcopal Church. Rev. Father Felix Kamp, of Richmond, Va., officiated at the home, and the Rev. A. C. Thompson at the church. At eight o'clock Miss Claudia Old, in a gown of white duchesse satin and rare old lace, carrying a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, entered the drawing room of her parents' home on the arm of her father, and was met at the improvised altar of white flowers, lighted by cathedral candles, by Lieutenant McKittrick and his best man, Lieutenant Barleon. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Elizabeth Old, and the bridesmaids were Misses Louise Hooper, Lewisburg, W.Va.; Rebecca Wood, Edenton, N.C.; Marian Graves, Norfolk; Florence Jones, Gloucester Courthouse, Va.; Lucy Silvester, Mary Seddon, Cecile Williams and Bertha Emerson, of Portsmouth, in charming gowns of white charmeuse

and short veils caught with small pink rosebuds, carrying pink Killarney roses. The groomsmen were Lieutenants Hinkamp and McWhorter, U.S.N., and Hoyt, U.S.M.C., Ensigns Moore, Lewis Herster and Merrill. Immediately after the ceremony the party drove to Trinity Church, where Miss Elizabeth Old was married to Lieutenant Barleon. Mrs. McKittrick was matron of honor and Lieutenant McKittrick was best man, the bridesmaids and groomsmen being the same. Mr. William Old and Mr. Arthur Emmerson were ushers. A brilliant reception followed at the bride's home, which was elaborately decorated with bride roses, smilax and maidenhair fern. In the dining room the decorations were white chrysanthemums and ferns. Later they left for an extended tour, and will be at home in Portmouth after Dec. 1.

Miss Marie Leontine Jeunet, sister of Capt. F. Alexis Jeunet, 13th U.S. Inf., was married at Manila, P.I., Oct. 2, 1912, to Capt. Orlin C. Whitaker, Philippine Constabulary.

The engagement is announced of Miss Laura Taylor Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar T. Andrews, of Bethel, Conn., to Ensign Hervey Armstrong Ward, U.S.N., attached to the battleship Florida.

Miss Grassie Virginia Bulkeley, daughter of Mrs. William A. Gill, wife of Capt. William A. Gill, U.S.N., was married to Mr. Bayard Hyde Smith, of San Francisco, in the apartment of her grandmother, Mrs. J. W. Bulkeley, in the Portland, Washington, D.C., Nov. 6, 1912. The ceremony was solemnized by Mgr. Shahane, rector of the Catholic University, in the presence of relatives and intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will spend a year in travel in Europe.

Mary Morsell Lippitt, daughter of Major and Mrs. W. F. Lippitt, formerly of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., was married to Mr. Charles Stewart Graham, eldest son of Capt. Frank L. Graham, U.S.A., retired, at San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 2, 1912. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. W. P. Craighill, U.S.A.

The marriage of Miss Anna C. Kimball to Surg. Eugene Julius Grow, U.S.N., was solemnized on Oct. 30, 1912, at the former's beautiful home in Lebanon, N.H. The ceremony took place in the main drawing room, and was performed by the bride's pastor, Rev. Grant L. Shaefier, the single ring or Episcopal service being used. The bride wore a gown of white satin en train, trimmed with point applique and orange blossoms, with veil of tulle and Normandy cap of point applique. She also wore a specially designed diamond brooch, the gift of the groom, and carried on her left arm a large bouquet of American Beauty roses. The matron of honor was Mrs. Hulett Turner, of Towanda, Pa., a former classmate, and carried the bride's gift of a bouquet of Taft roses, which are white with pink centers. The groom was attended by Prof. George H. Brown, of Cornell, a classmate at Dartmouth, as best man. Chrysanthemums were used as the principal feature of the house decoration scheme. Mrs. Christine Kendrick Wood played the wedding march as the party reached the parlor and an orchestra was stationed in an upper room near the main entrance. Refreshments were served, and as the guests departed each was presented a delicate box bearing the monograms of the contracting parties and containing a slice of the bridal cake, in this instance made by the bride's own hand. It was a very beautiful wedding, and the guests were limited only by the capacity of the house. The gifts were numerous and beautiful. Dr. and Mrs. Grow left soon after the ceremony for the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, to remain until the sailing of the steamer for Bermuda, where they are to stay until the last of November, returning to Lebanon in time for Thanksgiving.

A notable wedding of Oct. 31, 1912, at St. Louis, Mo., was that of Miss Isabel Bradford Shaw and Miles Standish Slocum, son of Col. H. J. Slocum, Cav., U.S.A., which took place in the Central Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends and relatives. Rev. Dr. Layton Mauze, pastor, officiated, the bride being given in marriage by her uncle, Lewis C. Nelson. Mrs. Walker P. Hall, of Cincinnati, was the matron of honor, and Miss Edna Melson was the maid of honor. Misses Kathleen Tirrell and Emily Cale served as bridesmaids. Germaine Slocum, of New York, was best man for his brother, the groomsmen being John Feeny, of New York; Walker P. Hall, of Cincinnati, and Harry Webster, of St. Louis. A large reception followed the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Nelson, uncle and aunt of the bride, in Lenox place. The entire house was elaborately decorated with American Beauty roses and rare ferns. The couple departed on a late train for their wedding journey, and will go in about a fortnight to their new home in New York city. Col. and Mrs. Slocum and Major and Mrs. Stephen L.H. Slocum, U.S.A., uncle and aunt of the bridegroom, were present at the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hull have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Mary Blue, and Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Friday evening, Nov. 22, at 8:30 o'clock, at 17 West McDonough street, Savannah, Ga. Invitations have also been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Hull for the reception which will follow the ceremony from nine until eleven o'clock. Only a family party will attend the ceremony. Miss Nana Hull will be her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Eliza Lamar Hull, Miss Anna Stevens, Miss Elizabeth Malone, Miss Sophie Meldrim, Miss Elinor Shottler and Miss Pauline Magruder, sister of the bridegroom, will be bridesmaids.

The wedding of Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield, U.S.N., and Miss Juliet Borden, daughter of Mr. Sheldon Borden, in Los Angeles, Cal., recently, was a very prominent event. The marriage took place in St. John's Episcopal Church, which was crowded to the doors with guests. The interior decorations of the church were in pink, lavender and green, being combined in artistic manner. The altar and chancel had been changed into a wonderland of pink Killarney roses and ferns, while upon each pew post was a cluster of lavender chrysanthemums and ferns, tied with a large bow of lavender tulle. Potted plants and ferns, banked at the sides of the chancel and in the rear of the church, afforded a fitting background for the blossoms, and threw into effective relief the dainty gowns of the bride and her troop of matrons and maids. A fine musical program was played before and incident to the marriage ceremony. Mrs. Harry Innis Borden was matron of honor, and Mrs. Harry Ellis Collins, cousin of the bride, also assisted as matron. The maids—some of the most attractive young women of Los Angeles society—were Miss Elizabeth Wood, Miss Florence Wood, Miss Katherine Stearns, Miss Virginia Walsh and Miss Katherine Johnson. Miss Borden appeared in a princess gown of heavy white bridal satin, the charming simplicity of which was relieved by touches of tulle and clusters of orange blossoms. A long court train finished the exquisite garment, and over it fell the misty folds of a tulle veil, held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms. For the march to the altar the face

veil had been dropped, but it was thrown back after the ceremony, revealing the radiant face of a happy bride. A shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and ferns was carried. The Rev. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, the rector, performed the wedding service. Lieut. Thomas A. Symington, U.S.N., was to have served as best man, but owing to orders received at the last moment neither he nor Ensign H. T. Smith, U.S.N., was able to be present. Both were instructed to leave at once for Mare Island. Lieut. Charles F. Pousland, U.S.N., was chosen to serve as groomsman. The ushers were Jesse B. Chapline, George W. Kenyon and Paymar. Harry Ellis Collins, U.S.N. Following the marriage a large reception was held at the Borden home, in South Hope street, where supper was served for the bridal party and nearest friends of the family. Here the house was a bower of roses, pink, red and green forming the color scheme. The dining room was especially beautiful in its dress of pink roses and lilies of the valley. Covers were marked with cards on which sketches of flower-filled slippers appeared. The favors were bolts of green serpentine and tiny cones filled with rice. Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield left on a short honeymoon trip. They have taken a house at 1124 Loma avenue, Coronado, Cal., and are now at home there. Lieutenant Mayfield is just now on shore duty, and he and his bride expect to be at Coronado until next June.

RECENT DEATHS.

First Lieut. Charles T. Brian, U.S.R.C.S., retired, died at Scarbrook, Texas, Oct. 26, 1912. He was born in Maryland May 12, 1848, and entered the Revenue Cutter Service Oct. 7, 1871. He was retired in 1907.

Mrs. Jeannette M. Carlin, widow of Gen. William P. Carlin, U.S.A., died at New York city, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1912.

Salutes of nineteen guns were fired at noon on Nov. 2 on all ships of the U.S. Navy, the Revenue Cutter Service and at all Army posts and coast fortifications in observance of the funeral of Vice-President Sherman. Throughout the country customs houses, U. S. courts and public buildings were closed, and post-offices, where it could be done without serious interruption to public business, also were closed. Flags on all government property in the United States and its insular possessions and upon the American embassies and legations abroad were at half-mast. Mr. Sherman died at his home in Utica on Oct. 30, and his remains were buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Utica. Major Thomas L. Rhoads, Med. Corps, U.S.A., accompanied President Taft at the funeral services.

Louis Z. Mearns, son of Lieut. Col. Edgar A. Mearns, U.S.A., retired, died of diphtheria at Sydenham Hospital, Baltimore, Md., April 3, 1912. He was at the time of his death in the employ of the Sewerage Commission of that city. This notice was suppressed on account of the absence of Colonel Mearns for the past year in the interior of Africa.

Major William Penn Gould, U.S.A., retired, after a brief illness died suddenly Oct. 20, 1912, at his residence, 513 Main street, Vincennes, Ind. He was born in Rhode Island May 26, 1830, and at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 he was appointed an additional paymaster, serving until honorably mustered out July 1, 1867. He received the brevet of lieutenant colonel of Volunteers March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was appointed major and paymaster in the Army Oct. 18, 1867, and was retired after over twenty years' service Aug. 10, 1885.

In announcing the sudden death of Major John H. Wholley, 2d Inf., at Fort Shafter, H.T., Saturday, Oct. 12, 1912, which we noted in our issues of Oct. 26 and Nov. 2, Col. Francis H. French, 2d Inf., in orders dated Oct. 13, after giving the record of the deceased, says: "In all the varied spheres of military activity to which he was called Major Wholley's record is clear, and in his death the Service has lost an able, energetic officer. To the last he maintained a cheerful, courageous frame of mind, retaining administrative control of his post and battalion and struggling against failing health to do his full duty. To the bereaved family the regiment extends its sincere sympathy."

Gen. Homer Lea, of the republican army of China, died at his home, in Ocean Park, Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 1, 1912, from paralysis, after many months of illness. He was only thirty-six years old. He was an author whose writing has been widely read, and at the time of his death he was working upon a "History of the Political Development of China." Other of his works are the "Vermilion Pencil," "The Valor of Ignorance" and "Crimson Spider." He was born in Denver and attended Leland Stanford University. In 1900 he left San Francisco for the Orient and participated in the Boxer rebellion. A few years later he returned to America and announced to his friends that he had been commissioned a lieutenant general by the Chinese Empire Reform Association. When Kang Yu Wei went to Europe to propagate the cause of a republican China General Lea went with him, and while there met Dr. Sun Yat Sen. When the latter returned to China at the outbreak of the recent revolution General Lea accompanied him and was his military adviser during the conflict which followed. At the conclusion of the war he returned to this country. General Lea is survived by his widow.

Bvt. Major Charles F. Larrabee, a former assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, who served as an officer of Volunteers in the Civil War, and later as a first lieutenant, 7th U.S. Infantry, died in a sanatorium at Takoma Park, Md., Nov. 1, 1912. Major Larrabee was a native of Maine, and received his education in private and military schools at Portland. He was a gallant soldier in the Civil War, first as sergeant major and then as lieutenant and adjutant of the 30th Maine Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. Francis Fessenden, son of the Senator, William Pitt Fessenden. He was brevetted captain and major for "gallant and distinguished service" in the battles of Sabine Crossroads, Pleasant Hill and Monett Bluffs, in the famous Red River campaign of 1864. Major Larrabee was commissioned a lieutenant in the 7th U.S. Infantry in 1866 and later saw much service in the Indian wars of the time. For some years he commanded a military post and was in charge of the Bannock and Shoshone Indians. He removed the hostile Apaches and established the San Carlos reservation in Arizona, and performed other duties with such success, especially in mediating between the whites and Indians, that the Government offered him a bureau in the Indian office at Washington. He was honorably mustered out of the Army in 1871. Later he was appointed assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, which position he held till impaired health induced him to retire in 1908. Major Larrabee was entitled to a feeling of pride at the manner in which his resignation was accepted by the President. A letter signed by Theodore Roosevelt was received by him, which

highly praised his services. He leaves a wife and one son, Sterling Larrabee, a lieutenant in the Philippine Constabulary. Funeral services were held Nov. 2 in St. Thomas's Church. The pallbearers, who were selected from the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, were Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., Paymr. Gen. Henry T. B. Harris, U.S.N., Bvt. Brig. Gen. Ellis Spear, U.S.V., and Bvt. Brig. Gen. John C. Black, U.S.V. Interment was at Arlington.

Col. William Everdell, one of the founders of the 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in 1862, and its first colonel, died at his home, 312 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1912, in his ninetieth year. Colonel Everdell was born in New York city on May 6, 1822, and had lived in Brooklyn since 1845. He was largely identified with the history of the citizen soldiery of Brooklyn, having united with the Brooklyn City Guard (Company G, 13th Regiment) on June 4, 1850. He was commissioned first lieutenant on Sept. 21, 1852, and became captain on May 1854. Colonel Everdell with several others, ex-members of the 13th Regiment, in 1861 formed a home guard which ultimately became the nucleus of the 23d Regiment organized on Jan. 20, 1862. He was elected the first captain of Company A, and on July 14, 1862, on the formation of the 23d Regiment, he was chosen its first colonel and was in command during the Gettysburg campaign in June, 1863, resigning on Oct. 3, 1863. Colonel Everdell was one of the original members of the 23d Regiment Veteran Association and was chosen its first president on its formation in February, 1870.

Major Charles F. Baldwin, the last of the field officers of the 14th N.Y. Volunteers, Civil War, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1912. Major Baldwin was born in Brooklyn Jan. 27, 1826, and joined the 14th Regiment on April 21, 1851, as a private of Company D, becoming afterward first lieutenant and captain. As the latter he went to the front with his regiment in the Civil War on April 18, 1861, and was badly wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, and again at the second battle of Bull Run, and rose to the rank of major. He was honorably discharged for disability through wounds received at Grovetown, Va., on Sept. 24, 1862. Major Baldwin leaves a daughter, Miss Annie Perry Baldwin, and two sons, Major Frederick W. Baldwin, of the 14th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and Joseph W. Baldwin, with whom he had of late years lived.

In connection with the death of Capt. Edward W. Robinson, 13th U.S. Cav., which we have previously noted, Lieut. Col. George H. Sands, 13th U.S. Cav., has issued the following order: "G.O. No. 62. Headquarters 13th Cavalry, Las Cienegas, N.M., Oct. 26, 1912. It becomes the sad duty of the regimental commander to announce to the regiment the death of Capt. Edward W. Robinson at Fort Bliss, Texas, on Oct. 24, 1912. Captain Robinson was born at Sparta, Wis., Feb. 18, 1875. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant and assigned to the 23d Infantry April 10, 1899; promoted first lieutenant Feb. 2, 1901, and assigned to the 28th Infantry. On Jan. 30, 1908, he transferred to the 13th Cavalry, and on June 21, 1911, was promoted captain, remaining with the regiment. Captain Robinson served three tours in the Philippine Islands, during the first of which he held a commission as captain of the 35th U.S. Volunteers. Part of his service on his second tour was in Mindanao, where his company was engaged in the construction of the Iligan-Lake Lanao military road. He also served in Cuba from Oct. 24, 1906, to March 22, 1908. In the death of Captain Robinson the regiment sustained a great loss. His pure character as a man and his sterling qualities as a soldier endeared him to everyone. To the loved ones he left behind the heartfelt sympathy of the regiment is extended in their great affliction and sorrow. The usual badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the regiment for thirty days. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Sands: Aubrey Lippincott, captain and quartermaster, 13th Cav., acting adjutant."

In a letter to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican of Oct. 27 Mr. William Thornton Parker, M.D., formerly adjutant of the Society of Veterans of the Indian Wars, in referring to the recent death of Gen. H. B. Carrington, U.S.A., says: "General Carrington was the historian of the Society of Veterans of the Indian Wars and a most highly honored and esteemed member. He was a true Christian soldier, devout, fearless, gentle, amiable and unselfish; and, like many other brave soldiers, he felt strongly a deep sympathy for the Indian, which is shown in his book, 'Some Phases of the Indian Question.' As I personally knew him, his friendship was sincere and true. May his soul rest in peace."

G.O. 6, Oct. 27, 1912, headquarters 5th U.S. Infantry, issued by Col. C. D. Cowles, announces with deepest regret the death of Col. William L. Buck, attached to the 5th Infantry, which occurred at Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, 1912. After giving the record of the deceased officer, which was heretofore noted in our columns, Colonel Cowles says: "Colonel Buck was a well informed military student, a strict disciplinarian, loyal to his superiors and just to his subordinates, conscientious and zealous in the performance of his duties, efficient, courageous, honorable and patriotic. His private life was clean, pure and wholesome, and he was a faithful friend, a devoted husband and a loving father. The regiment extends its sincerest sympathy to his bereaved family."

Mrs. Cynthia Hudson Alfred, mother of Surg. Adrian Alfred, U.S.N., died at Croswell, Mich., Nov. 5, 1912.

A notice of the death of Major Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, U.S.A., appears on page 299 of this issue.

The government of Ecuador, as we noted in July last, made a request to Washington for the detail of Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., to improve sanitary conditions in Ecuador, appreciating the splendid sanitary work done by Colonel Gorgas and his assistants in the Panama Canal Zone. It has now been decided that provided his work in Panama does not prevent it the request of Ecuador will be granted, and Colonel Gorgas will head the United States commission which is to go to Guayaquil and make a sanitary survey of the city. This will be the first step in the sanitation of Guayaquil, which is the only remaining source of infectious disease on the Pacific coast of South America. Secretary of War Stimson on Nov. 6 cabled to Col. G. W. Goethals, C.E., in charge of the canal construction, asking if the services of Colonel Gorgas could be spared conveniently so he might go to Guayaquil. It is expected that Colonel Goethals, who is familiar with the project for the sanitation of Guayaquil, will give his assent. Colonel Goethals has declared previously that the sanitation of Guayaquil is of great importance not only to Ecuador, but to the interests of the canal. Colonel Gorgas will take with him a group of officers who have shared in his experiences in eliminating yellow fever, bubonic plague and typhoid from the Canal Zone. They will make an exact survey of the situation at Guayaquil

and draw up a program of work necessary in order to bring about the desired results. It is probable that Congress will be asked for authority to carry out this program.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Pierre V. Kieffer, U.S.A., at Fort Du Pont, Del., Oct. 31, 1912.

Gen. and Mrs. Burbank have returned to New York and are at the Hotel Schuyler, 57 West Forty-fifth street.

A daughter, Elizabeth Cauldwell Rogers, was born to the wife of Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th U.S. Inf.

Secretary of War Stimson will leave Washington Nov. 15 for Panama for the annual inspection of the canal.

Lieut. Herbert Fairfax Leary, U.S.N., and Mrs. Leary have leased the residence, 1726 Twentieth street, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. William V. Pratt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pratt gave a dinner at their villa in Gibbs avenue, Newport, R.I., Nov. 2.

The birth on Oct. 19, 1912, of a daughter, Elizabeth Elliston, to Lieut. and Mrs. Louis Farrell, 9th U.S. Inf., is announced.

A son, William R. Fenton, was born to Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Fenton at Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 31, 1912.

Mary Ann Moore, ninety-one years old, a real Daughter of the Revolution and widow of the War of 1812, died at Vincennes, Ind., on Sunday, Nov. 3. She had a number of friends in the Army.

The birth of a daughter, Mary Gurney Naile, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Naile, U.S.N., at their home, Germantown, Philadelphia, on Nov. 4, 1912, is announced.

Ensign John H. Everson, U.S.N., and his mother, Mrs. A. M. Everson, of Syracuse, N.Y., have returned on the Noordam from a short but very pleasant trip to London and Paris.

Col. and Mrs. Chauncey B. Baker, who have recently gone to Washington from the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, have rented Mrs. Archibald Barklie's house, 1912 Sunderland place.

Paymaster General T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., on Oct. 28 was entertained at lunch by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in the quarters of the Commercial Club, Merchants' Exchange Building.

A daughter, Ione, was born to the wife of Lieut. Harold H. Taintor, 21st U.S. Inf., on Sept. 27, at the Division Hospital, Manila, P.I. Both Mrs. Taintor and the baby are well and accompany Lieutenant Taintor to the States on the October transport.

A portrait and sketch of Wilson Hawkes Neal, young son of Lieut. and Mrs. Carroll W. Neal, 1st U.S. Field Art., has been awarded the gold medal at a recent art exhibition at Sedalia, Mo. The painting was by Miss Susan Ricker Knox, of York Harbor, and Carnegie Hall, New York city.

Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., have returned to Washington, D.C., from their summering in the White Mountains, and have opened their house on G street. Misses Rose and Gertrude Greely are making short visits to several of their friends, but will return to Washington within the next ten days.

Col. William Paulding, of the 24th U.S. Inf., and Col. William C. Buttler, 4th Inf., have been ordered to exchange regiments. Colonel Buttler will sail for Manila Dec. 5 to join his new regiment, the 24th, and Colonel Paulding will sail for the United States on the arrival of Colonel Buttler and join the 4th Infantry.

Col. William Stephenson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stephenson have returned from a trip to Porto Rico, where they were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Koehler at Casa Blanca. Colonel Stephenson was ordered to San Juan as member of a court and also to make a sanitary inspection of the troops at that station.

Brig. Gen. Richard Loder, U.S.A., retired, with his daughter, Mrs. F. L. Capeland, and granddaughter, Miss Pauline Dickinson, celebrates his eightieth birthday as the guest of Mr. G. R. Beardslee, class of 1879, U.S.M.A., and Mrs. Beardslee, at their residence at East Creek (Auskerado), Mohawk Valley, N.Y. The General is in fine health.

Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., was host at a dinner of ten covers at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 5. His guests included Lieut. Comdr. William Watts, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watts. Mrs. Abram Claude, Miss Katharine Andrews, Miss Goodwin, Miss Helen Downing, Asst. Naval Constr. Herbert S. Howard, U.S.N., Ensign Monroe Kelly and Asst. Naval Constr. James O. Gawne, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., in command of the naval forces which put down the rebellion and restored peace and order in Nicaragua, has received a letter from the women of Granada, expressing their gratitude to him and the men under his command for having relieved the inhabitants of the city from the frightful menace of the rebels operating in that vicinity. The letter was accompanied by a bouquet of native flowers.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers, U.S.A., entertained delightfully at their home, Fort Dade, Fla., Oct. 28, with auction bridge, the occasion being the celebration of their thirteenth anniversary. The parlors and hall were tastily decorated with scarlet flowers and potted plants, and the color scheme carried out in the dining room, where dainty refreshments were served. The guests were Major and Mrs. Pearce, Dr. and Mrs. Chase, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Ryland, Lieut. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Lieutenant Sumner, Captain Warner, of Tampa, and house guests, Dr. and Mrs. Lyon. Prizes were won by Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Pearce and Mrs. Lyon.

One of the most enjoyable functions of the season was the Hallowe'en party at the home of Major and Mrs. Earle D'A. Pearce, Fort Dade, Fla., in honor of Miss Fay Givens, of Tampa, and Lieut. Henry Newbold Sumner, whose wedding will take place early in November. The house was weirdly lighted by Jack o' lanterns, and decorations appropriate to Hallow E'en were artistically arranged in all the rooms. Bobbing for apples and other games were heartily entered into by the guests, who looked very fantastic in the variously colored caps handed to them as they entered. An elegant course supper was served. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Landers, Dr. and Mrs. Chase, Dr. and Mrs. Lyon, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Ryland, Lieut. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Lieutenant Sumner and their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Givens, Capt. and Mrs. Harry Warner, Misses Givens, Beckwith, Scarlett and Stafford, Messrs. Morris Givens and Beckwith.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has recently made a gift of \$5,000 to the Seamen's Church Institute.

Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, U.S.A., has moved into the residence, 2119 Bancroft place, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Belknap returned last week to their home in Washington, D.C.

Col. and Mrs. James C. Sanford, U.S.A., are located at the Madison Lenox Apartment House, Detroit, Mich., for the winter.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer have recently returned to their apartment at the Dresden, in Washington, D.C.

A concert was given by the 10th U.S. Cavalry band in honor of Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 4, 1912.

Surg. C. P. Bagg, retired, and Mrs. Bagg and their three children are now living in their new home, 1024 Arapahoe street, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer have selected the date Dec. 31 for a house dance that they will give at their Scott Circle residence.

Mrs. Bassett, wife of Lieut. Prentice P. Bassett, U.S.N., is spending some time at Warrenton, Va., where she arrived last week from Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert K. Crank, U.S.N., is staying at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N.J., where he is convalescing from his recent severe illness.

Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Brady have arrived at Fort Crook, Neb., where Captain Brady has been detailed as regional quartermaster, 4th U.S. Infantry.

Mrs. Wotherspoon, wife of Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., on Monday, Nov. 4, for a ten days' visit in New York, N.Y.

Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., retired, returned this week to his home in Washington, D.C., from his farm at Turner, Me., where he stayed until after election.

Capt. Heathcote Grant, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Grant have taken the residence, 2324 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C., for the season.

Mrs. E. A. McMillan and two children have gone to Dakota to visit Paymaster McMillan's mother and father, after a delightful visit in her old home, Los Angeles, Cal., with her mother, Mrs. J. S. Chapman, and friends.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Greely opened their G street residence, in Washington, D.C., last week, after an absence of four months. The Misses Greely will join them there later in the month.

Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greble and the Misses Greble have opened their O street residence in Washington, D.C., for the winter. The marriage of Miss Anna Greble and Dr. William Estes, of Bethlehem, Pa., will take place in the spring.

Mrs. Faison, wife of Major Samson L. Faison, U.S.A., who has been visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Z. T. Sowers, at their Massachusetts avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., left there this week to join Major Faison at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., will be held at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, 1912. After dinner Prof. John F. Downey, University of Minnesota, will read a paper entitled, "The Crossing of the Chattahoochee." At the last meeting 1st Lieut. Duran F. Kelley, 65th U.S.C. Inf., was unanimously elected and was duly installed.

The social season opened at Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 6, when the officers and ladies of the post gave an informal dance, to which the guests went in costume. Mrs. Garrard, wife of Colonel Garrard, the commandant, received, and, like Miss Garrard, was in colonial dress. Lieut. and Mrs. George Patten entertained at a buffet supper before the dance, to which all the officers and their families were invited, and Major John H. Allen entertained at a similar supper when it was concluded. The hall was decorated with autumn leaves and flags.

Mrs. R. C. Bulmer, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bulmer, U.S.N., entertained at a large tea at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. She was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Marion P. Maus, wife of General Maus, U.S.A., in command of the Department of the Columbia; Mrs. Arthur Hoff, wife of Commander Hoff; Mrs. James Parker, wife of Ensign Parker, and Mrs. Neal, wife of Lieut. George Neal, and Miss Isabelle Wagner, of Washington. Mrs. George Logan, wife of Captain Logan, and Mrs. Schouler, wife of Admiral Schouler, presided at the tea table, while Mrs. Kenneth Castleman, and Mrs. Harris Laning, wife of Lieutenant Castleman, served punch. The house, which is one of the most artistic in the yard, was decorated with a profusion of pink chrysanthemums.

A meeting was held at the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, Newport, R.I., Nov. 3, of naval officers' wives, who feel that there is a need, as in England, for an organization of women on behalf of wives of petty officers and seamen while their husbands are at sea. Among the women interested in this movement are Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick; Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, wife of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce; Mrs. Caperton, wife of Capt. William B. Caperton; Miss Helen Rodgers, sister of Capt. William L. Rodgers; Mrs. J. H. Dayton, wife of Comdr. George W. Williams; Mrs. Pratt, wife of Comdr. William V. Pratt; Mrs. Thomas, widow of Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas; Mrs. Yarnell, wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Yarnell, and Mrs. Theodore F. Kane. On Friday an entertainment took place for the wives of absent naval men. The program included selections by the band from the training station, and tea and cake was served.

Of the passing of Major Henry Greene Cole Town Topics says: "No man in the Army was better known, better loved. From the 'Days of the Empire' in Manila, where hearts were cemented together, to the present day 'Harry Cole'—as he was known familiarly—went on widening the circle of love and friendships until now there are comparatively few in the Army whose keenest sympathies are not reaching out in heartache for their own loss as well as for the sorrow that has come to the charming wife. Everything that makes life worth the living seemed given to this young couple—a beautiful home, a beautiful child, everything that wealth provides, and, above all, the gift of extending sincere and cordial and an unbroken hospitality that made their home one of the substantial social centers in Washington. Mrs. Cole was Suzanne Fletcher, the niece of ex-Representative Loren Fletcher, of Minnesota, whom she was visiting when the typhoid fastened its clutches on Major Cole. The struggle lasted many weeks, and a brave fight was made. The shock that has come to the host of friends has comfort in the thought that the victory won by the Reaper was met and battled by all that is known to science and in the peace of home after years of foreign service with its dangers."

A daughter was born Oct. 27, 1912, at Newport, R.I., to Lieut. Lucia Minor, U.S.N., and Mrs. Minor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Northrop, of Boise, Idaho, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Eulalie, to Lieut. John F. Wall, 1st U.S. Cav.

Mrs. Stanley Koch has left the Colonial Hotel, in San Francisco, and will join Lieutenant Koch at Fort Riley, where Lieutenant Koch is on duty at the Mounted Service School.

The Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C., was a center of attraction on election night, when the election returns were received by a special wire and moving pictures were also shown.

Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar W. Griswold, 18th U.S. Inf., and baby boy left Washington last week for their station, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., after a pleasant visit with the parents of Mrs. Griswold, Gen. and Mrs. Leon A. Matile, at the Cairo.

Master Jocelyn Brooks Clark, son of Capt. Charles B. Clark, Q.M. Corps, entertained his little friends at the Jefferson Hotel, San Francisco, with a Hallowe'en party, as he will soon be leaving for his new home at the Presidio.

Miss Isabelle Hagner, Miss Marion Oliver, of Washington, and Mrs. Edward Simpson, wife of Captain Simpson, are the guests of Superintendent and Mrs. Gibbons at Annapolis, Md. Miss Marjory Cotton, of Washington, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Archibald Davis.

FORTIFYING THE PANAMA CANAL.

In an article in the *Scientific American*, Secretary of War Stimson takes strong ground not only on the absolute right of the United States to fortify the Panama Canal, but on the need for such defenses as a matter of great national expediency. He denies that the fortification of the canal would be a violation of this country's obligations to Great Britain under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. That treaty in its first article entirely abrogated the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and also omitted the restrictions against fortification which had been contained in the first proposed Hay-Pauncefote treaty. "The memorandum which Mr. Hay sent to the Senate with the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty, containing the correspondence between himself and Lords Pauncefote and Lansdowne, shows that these changes were made for the express purpose of permitting the United States to fortify and defend the canal, and that Lord Lansdowne fully understood and recognized this right on our part."

"The Congress of the United States then proceeded the following year in the Spooner Act (Section 5) to authorize the President to enter into the contracts for the construction of the canal and its 'defenses.' And in the following year, 1903, Mr. Hay, the same statesman who had negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, negotiated a treaty with the Republic of Panama by which Panama granted to the United States for the purpose of the canal the use, occupation and control of the present Panama Canal Zone, and also granted to the United States, for the protection of such canal, the right to use its land and naval forces and to establish fortifications. (Bunau Varilla treaty, Article XXIII.)

"The Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the Bunau Varilla treaty are the only existing treaties entered into by the United States which affect its rights over the Panama Canal. It is perfectly clear, therefore, from the foregoing facts, that none of the statesmen, either of Great Britain or Panama or the United States, who were concerned at the time in the negotiation of these treaties or the enactment of legislation to make them effective, had any doubt as to the right or purpose of the United States to defend and fortify the canal."

As to the necessity for the fortification of the canal for the protection of the United States in time of war, Secretary Stimson is fully convinced. He says:

"Assured control of so vital a possession is evidently an indispensable condition of our national security. In determining the measures which will be found most effective to accomplish this result we naturally turn to a contemplation of the means and defenses which have been employed almost invariably throughout the world for the protection against capture by an enemy of objects of value to the security of nations. In all these cases we find that it is by fortification. Seacoast cities, naval bases, the Kiel Canal, are protected in this manner. Nor is the Suez Canal an exception to this rule. England, with her fortresses at Malta and Aden, her garrisons in Egypt and a navy superior to that of any other two Powers, has assured herself that there will be no violation of the terms of the Constantinople convention. And, as a matter of historical fact, England herself did not consent to the neutralization of the Suez Canal so long as the unsettled conditions of her occupation of Egypt rendered it at all likely that she might have to use the canal as a military asset. * * *

"To relegate the Navy to the rôle of passive defense, and to tie it down to one locality, would not only be the most expensive possible form of protection to the canal, but it would concede to the enemy at once the command of the sea, and permit him to operate unhampered, without danger of interference by our fleet, against all other portions of our coast line. It is in recognition of these principles that the United States, as well as all other Powers, has provided fortifications and armed forces for the protection of its important seacoast cities, dockyards and naval bases. It was due to the securely defended condition of the Japanese ports that their fleet was free to seek out its proper objective—the Russian fleet—without fear of interruption or recall to guard its home ports against raids by the Vladivostock squadron. To secure an effective protection for the canal by means of naval forces only, without at the same time unduly exposing our seacoast to naval attack, would involve an expenditure for battleships so great as probably to be found prohibitive; an equal degree of protection can be maintained by means of fortifications and a military garrison at a very small percentage of such cost."

"Again, it has been objected that the canal is so isolated with respect to the United States that it will be impracticable to secure its successful defense. The fact is, on the contrary, that the Panama Canal Zone is unique in its possibility for reinforcement from the United States. Situated as it is upon two oceans, its position lends itself better to a successful defense than does any other of our oversea possessions. * * *

"Another objection that has been advanced to the fortification of the canal is the assertion appearing in an article in *Hampton's Magazine* for March, 1910, over the signature of Admiral Evans, and given wide publicity, to the effect that the topography at the Atlantic terminus of the canal is such that fortifications, no matter how strong, would not be sufficient to keep a hostile fleet at such distance from the mouth of the canal as to prevent

its destroying our fleet in detail as it emerges in column. As to this, I need only state that since the objection was made the entire matter has been referred to the General Board of the Navy, and its investigation and report has shown that the objection is entirely unfounded. Their report makes it clear that if the Atlantic terminus of the canal be fortified a fleet can emerge from that terminus in the face of a hostile fleet with less danger of damage from the enemy's fire than if emerging from New York city, Boston or Hampton Roads. I quote certain pertinent portions of the report:

"The General Board believes that the proposed fortifications at the termini of the Isthmian Canal would be invaluable in assisting the transfer of a United States fleet from one ocean to the other, through the canal, in the face of an opposing fleet. The function of the fortifications in this particular is precisely the same at the canal termini as it is at any fortified place from which a fleet may have to issue in the face of an enemy's fleet."

"Guns mounted on shore are on an unsinkable and steady platform, and they can be provided with unlimited protection and accurate range-finding devices. Guns mounted on board ship are on a sinkable, unsteady platform, their protection is limited, and range-finding devices on board ship have a very limited range of accuracy. The shore gun of equal power has thus a great advantage over the ship gun which is universally recognized, and this advantage is increased if the former be mounted on disappearing carriages, as are the seacoast guns of the United States. The mere statement of these elementary facts is a sufficient proof of the value of seacoast guns to assist a fleet in passing out from behind them to engage a waiting hostile fleet outside, provided the shore guns are mounted in advance of, or abreast, the point where the ship channel joins the open sea. Even if somewhat retired from that point they would be useful, but to a less extent.

"At the Pacific terminus of the canal there are outlying islands that afford sites for fortifications, the usefulness of which in assisting the egress of a fleet in the face of opposition is universally admitted, as far as the General Board knows; but there has been unfavorable criticism of the possibility of fortifications at the Atlantic end to serve this purpose. The General Board regards these criticisms as unfounded, and believes, on the contrary, that the conditions at the Atlantic terminus of the canal are unusually favorable for the emplacement of guns that would be of assistance to a fleet issuing in the face of hostile ships.

"On both sides of Limon Bay, in which the canal terminates at the Atlantic end, there are excellent sites for forts, well advanced on outlying points. The line joining these sites is 3,000 yards in front of the point where the canal prism reaches a low water depth sufficient for battleships, and Limon Bay from this point outward is wide enough for a formation of eight ships abreast. The outer end of the most advanced breakwater proposed is only 600 yards in front of the line joining the sites for the forts; and as long as ships remain behind the breakwater it will afford them a considerable amount of protection from the enemy's fire, while they will themselves be able to fire over it. In order to make his fire effective against the issuing ships the enemy must come within the effective fire of the fortifications. Under these circumstances it is impossible to deny the usefulness of fortifications in assisting the issue of a fleet against opposition. The conditions in this respect at the Atlantic end of the canal are incomparably better than those existing at Sandy Hook, whose forts nobody would dream of dismantling."

"To sum up, fortifications and a military garrison will serve the same purpose on the Panama Canal Zone as is served by the fortifications and garrisons in and around our important seacoast cities. They will free the fleet and permit it to fill its legitimate functions in seeking out an opposing fleet of the enemy; they will prevent the bombardment of the locks and operating machinery (which are not, as has sometimes been asserted, too far inland to be damaged by ships' fire); they will enable our fleet to be transferred in safety from one ocean to the other in the face of an opposing fleet; and they will prevent the destruction or seizure of the canal by a raiding force of the enemy. They are the only means, other than those which would arise through the adoption by the United States of a naval policy similar to that of England, by which the United States may assure to itself the continued possession and control of the canal."

The Secretary further shows the futility of international agreements, quoting the remark of Mr. W. E. Hall, perhaps the most eminent living authority on international law, to the effect that "treaties are only permanently obeyed when they represent the continued wishes of the contracting parties." The independence of Korea was guaranteed by four of the great Powers in 1902. None of the great Powers who were parties to the treaty of Berlin, and are interested in the preservation of the Ottoman Empire, has as yet sought to fulfil the obligations of that treaty, and in direct violation of its provisions Austria-Hungary in 1908 annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. The incorporation of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria, and the declaration of independence by the latter country in 1908, were further violations of the treaty of Berlin. Prussia in 1790 guaranteed the independence of Poland, and in 1792 played the leading part in the partition of Poland. In 1807 Great Britain, without any excuse, except that she deemed it necessary to her military policy, entered the harbor of Copenhagen, belonging to a nation with which she was at peace, and ruthlessly destroyed the Danish fleet.

In conclusion Secretary Stimson describes the character of the fortifications and defenses of the canal, concerning which our readers are fully informed.

Col. Rogers Birnie, O.D., is detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, vice Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, relieved. First Lieut. Alexander W. Chilton, 11th Inf., is ordered from West Point, N.Y., and attached for duty with the 3d Infantry at Fort Ontario, N.Y. First Lieut. Chester R. Haig, Med. Corps., is ordered from temporary duty as assistant to the attending surgeon in Washington to West Point, N.Y., U.S. Military Academy. The following transfers of officers of the Field Artillery arm are ordered: First Lieut. Arthur H. Carter from the 4th F.A. to the 3d; 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, from the 3d F.A. to the 4th.

VERSES FOR REVEILLE BY BRET HARTE.

A correspondent sends us the verses following below, saying of them: "I recently noted in your excellent paper a number of rhymes offered as words for the familiar bugle calls beloved by all old soldiers, with your criticism thereon. The late Gen. F. L. Hasbrouck had preserved the enclosed lines, which he got in California in 1872 or 1873, I think, and which were

attributed to Bret Harte. I have never known anyone else who had them, nor have I found them in Mr. Harte's published works that I have had access to; therefore, if he wrote them, suppose they were for some small special occasion. I have ventured to think they might be of interest to you."

REVEILLE.

O hark to the warning,
Mark how the morning
Calls to the land o'er the lea,
It lifts its white tent flap
And from its soft lap
Bids thee arise so free.
So follow, follow, follow,
Ere yet the sun is high,
So follow, follow, follow,
Though following be to die.

Though, scorning that warning
The sun climbs adorning
Clouds that will soon be slain.
What e'er it may presage,
I read its message
Each morning on the plain,
And rise to follow, follow,
When duty calleth me,
To life, on hill and hollow,
Or death—in light and thee.

TAPS.

Fades the light, and afar
Goes the day, comes the night and a star
Leadeth all, speedeth all to their rest.

Love, good-night—must thou go
When the day and the night need thee so,
Needeth all, needeth all that is best!

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Nov. 3, 1912. A large bridge tea was given by Mrs. Wilkes, wife of Lieut. G. V. B. Wilkes, C.E. Mrs. Walter K. Lloyd served salad and Mrs. Fred Foster poured coffee. Mrs. Wilkes was further assisted by the young girls of the post. Prizes were won by Mrs. Edgar Yule, Miss Polly Young and Mrs. Abraham P. Buffington. Other guests were Mesdames McCleave, Richardson, Young, Morrison, Harlow, Bugbee, Lantz, Vosbergh, Lentz, Nail, Phinney, Cornell, Page, Warfield, Ossewaarde, Miss Page and Miss Brambilla. The Post Bridge Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Wilkes, high score falling to Miss Polly Young and second to Mrs. William F. Jones.

Mrs. William F. Jones was a bridge-tea hostess on Friday. Three pretty prizes were given and refreshments were served. The guests were Mesdames Edward F. McGlachlin, Young, Mcclave, Richardson, Robinson, Bugbee, Cornell, Fleming, Yule, Warfield, Lantz, Rockwell, Parker, Ossewaarde, Miss Page and Mrs. Foster and Miss Mae Foster. Margaret Buffington and Helen McGlachlin served. Miss Polly Young gave a charming tea and dance on Tuesday for Portland guests, in honor of Miss McCain, an Army girl, house guest of Miss Marie McMaster. The Portland guests included Miss Marie McMaster, Mrs. Landon R. Mason, Miss Barbara MacKenzie, Miss Cully Cook, the Misses Mildred and Grace Honeyman and Mr. John Banks. A number of the officers were also present. The entire lower floor was lavishly decorated in autumn leaves and garden flowers.

There was a large Hallowe'en party at the post hall on Thursday evening, planned by Chaplains James Ossewaarde and Walter K. Lloyd. About 100 enlisted men and their friends attended and many amusements had been arranged. Refreshments were served at ten o'clock.

Miss Yates, daughter of Major and Mrs. Yates, was a week-end guest of Miss Polly Young. Mrs. Dannemiller, with her two children, left on Saturday for her home in the Presidio of San Francisco, after spending two months visiting her mother, Mrs. William McCleave, Capt. and Mrs. George S. Tiffany, 2d Field Art., expects his mother soon, to spend the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. Mathew Reasoner have returned to the post from Litchfield, Ill. Mrs. Reasoner, with her baby, spent the summer there visiting relatives. Lieutenant Scott, of the Infantry, accompanied by Mrs. Scott and the baby, returned on Sunday from the East, where Mrs. Scott has been visiting her parents since May.

A number from the garrison went to Portland on Saturday to see the football game between the soldiers and the Multnomah team. The barracks team has made quite a record during the season. They defeated the Chemawa Indian two weeks ago; tied with the Dallas Athletic team, and came home victorious after playing the Willamette University team. The lineup is as follows: Center, Millard; right guard, Kern; left guard, McNamey; right tackle, Bomhold; left tackle, Paziuerski; right end, Owens; left end, Hunter; quarterback, Drake; right halfback, Noyes; left halfback, Jackson; fullback, Feiliger. The soldiers average 173 pounds a man, according to the estimate furnished by their manager, Sergt. William Hunter.

A dancing club has been arranged and a substantial fund promised by the officers of the post and one hop every fortnight will be given in the post gymnasium during the winter months. The committee appointed is as follows: Capt. George S. Tiffany, 21st Inf.; Capt. William F. Jones, 2d F.A.; Lieut. Beatty, 2d F.A.; Lieutenant Lenox, 21st Inf., and Lieutenant Whitley, aid to Gen. Marion P. Maus. The Infantry and Artillery bands will alternate in furnishing the music.

Concerts in the post every other day are enjoyed by many from Portland and Vancouver. The rains have not yet begun and golf, football, tennis and baseball are played almost every day.

OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, Oct. 14, 1912.

The U.S.A.T. Warren arrived at Chinwangtao, China, on Oct. 5 with supplies for the troops of the China Expedition and quite a large passenger list. Among those coming from Manila were Col. and Mrs. G. K. Hunter, 7th Cav.; Col. and Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick, Cav.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. D. Kniskern, Sub. Dept.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. L. Dodds, J.A. Dept., and Miss Dodds; Lieut. Col. H. A. Shaw, Med. Corps; Major and Mrs. H. G. Shaw, Med. Corps; Major and Mrs. D. E. Aultman, 1st F.A., and three children; Capt. T. E. Merrill, 4th F.A.; Chaplain and Mrs. S. J. Smith, C.A.C.; Capt. and Mrs. T. E. Murphy, Pay Dept., and two children; Capt. and Mrs. J. Mc Huey, U.S.M.C., and two children; Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Collins, 8th Cav.; P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley, U.S.N., and two children; Lieut. L. Pendleton, C.A.C.; Lieut. E. N. Woodbury, C.A.C.; Capt. R. Goldwaite, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Goldwaite, his mother; Lieut. and Mrs. K. F. Baldwin, C.A.C., and child; Mrs. J. A. Moore, wife of Quartermaster U.S.A.T. Warren; Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Kaempfer, 13th Inf.; Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Mueller, 8th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Torrey, 13th Inf., and two children; Mrs. E. P. Swartz, wife of Lieutenant Commander U.S.N., and daughter; Pay Clerks H. E. Hissong and A. H. Willis and wives; Pay Clerk O. C. Coble; A. D. Ashburn, son of Major Ashburn, Med. Corps; Harry C. Gardner and L. C. Shaw, Q.M. Dept.; A. C. Wolverton, Ord. Dept.; J. C. Stewart, Bureau of Education, P.I.; A. W. McLaughlin, secretary Philippine Commission, and wife; Mrs. H. A. Carpenter, wife of Color Sergeant, 15th Inf., mother and four children; W. R. Burden, Q.M. Dept.; 1st Sergt. E. H. Currin, C.A.C.; Michael Hanley, Q.M. Dept., and Corp. David H. Ritchie, C.A.C. Most of the passengers made the round trip, but a few will remain for a time in China and Japan.

As the cold weather has set in the troops have been ordered to change from khaki to O.D., and the change was very welcome. The visitors from Manila found a decided change from

the weather in the Islands and were fortunate in having brought warm clothing.

Lieut. Walter R. Wheeler, 15th Inf., reported from leave on Oct. 1. Lieut. Lowe A. McClure, 15th Inf., received his automobile from Manila on the Warren and expects to enjoy some autoing in and about Tientsin. Capt. L. L. Roach, 15th Inf., also has his auto in China with him. Capt. L. C. Brown, depot quartermaster at Tientsin, has a twenty days' leave to visit Port Arthur, Harbin and Korea.

Thursday, Oct. 11, was the first anniversary of the Nanking government and there was considerable celebrating in Tientsin. As there were rumors of trouble in the native city the troops were forbidden to go there during the day.

There were a number of entertainments during the stay of the Warren's passengers in Tientsin, the officers of the command making it as pleasant as possible for the visitors.

Lieut. D. H. Cowles, 15th Inf., has been exploring the roads about Tientsin and laying out routes for mounted troops. He was accompanied by several friends, all mounted on motorcycles. The ride is of interest in connection with the possible use of motorcycles in actual campaigning.

FORT SCREVEN.

Fort Screven, Ga., Nov. 5, 1912.

Lieut. Ralph C. Harrison left in October for his new station at the Presidio of San Francisco. Col. Charles L. Phillips celebrated his birthday by asking in the officers and ladies of the post. The guests and well-wishers were Major and Mrs. E. O. Sarratt, Major Collins, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Winn, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas, Captain Bunn, Lieut. and Mrs. W. O. Selkirk, Capt. Harry F. Dalton, Lieutenant Magruder, Keene, Seydel, Chapman, Wilson, Misses Jeane Prouty, Catherine Ward, Woods of Savannah, and Lila Evans. Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hay and Miss Phillips charmingly received the guests.

Miss Woods, of Savannah, who has just returned from a trip North, was the guest of Miss Cali Phillips Wednesday night. Dr. Harwood, of Fort Caswell, is in the post on duty for a few days, while Major Collins is in Atlanta on his test ride. Dr. and Mrs. Myers have returned after a lengthy stay in Pennsylvania, where Dr. Myers was on a practice march with a battalion of Field Artillery from Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. J. A. Thomas gave a delightful oyster roast on Friday to the officers and ladies. It was the first of the season.

The post is much interested in a series of baseball games being played by a team from the 121st Company and one from the other three companies. Mr. Dodd, of Savannah, was the efficient umpire for the baseball series.

Col. and Mrs. Phillips entertained last Wednesday with a dinner for Misses Cali Phillips, Lila Evans, Catherine Ward, Mrs. Hay, Lieutenant Chapman, Wilson, Dr. Harwood and Captain Bunn. Col. Charles L. Phillips and Major E. O. Sarratt have successfully finished their test walk.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Nov. 4, 1912.

Major and Mrs. E. R. Whitmore entertained at supper on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. John A. Berry, Lieut. Daniel F. Maguire, Lieut. S. S. Winslow and Mr. Reese, of Pensacola. Mrs. Laura de Russy Berry is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William T. Boyd, for the winter. Mrs. Furman E. McCammon gave an attractive five hundred party Thursday for Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, Mrs. Thomas W. Winston, Mrs. E. R. Whitmore, Mrs. F. W. Stopford, Mrs. John A. Berry, Mrs. A. A. Maybach, Mrs. William S. Fulton, Mrs. J. S. Hatcher, Mrs. Laura de Russy Berry, Mrs. Hazlip, Mrs. W. T. Boyd and Miss Nathalie Berry. Mrs. Whitmore won a pretty silver change purse. The guests of honor, Mrs. Ridgway and Mrs. Winston, each received a beautiful bouquet of white chrysanthemums.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway gave a beautiful dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Winston, Major and Mrs. Whitmore, Capt. and Mrs. Berry and Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stopford. Lieut. Daniel F. Maguire, Med. Corps, left Barrancas Nov. 2 for Washington, D.C. Before sailing on the December transport for the Philippines, Lieutenant Maguire will spend some time at his home in Boston, Mass.

During the annual state fair in Pensacola last week many excursionists visited Fort Barrancas and Fort Pickens. The 22d Company was defeated on Monday afternoon by the 77th Company, score 8-2. This puts the 77th Company in line for second place in the baseball league, which will probably be finished up some time this month.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 4, 1912.

Miss Kate Lowe has returned from a visit to her brother, Captain Lowe, at Fort Meade, S.D., and later a visit East. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. A. Rogers, Miss Priscilla Rogers and Miss Lucy Lowe, who were likewise guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lowe, remained East. Mrs. Josiah Merrow has returned from San Antonio, whether she was called by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Currie, wife of Capt. D. H. Currie, who suffered quite a serious accident recently at her home at Fort Sam Houston in falling from a step ladder, breaking two of her ribs and denting a third rib. Mrs. Merrow left her daughter improving nicely.

Mrs. W. S. Keenan entertained Col. and Mrs. Blake, Miss Olivia Blake and Lieut. and Mrs. Horace Spurgeon at the Barnum and Bailey Circus on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Murray and Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon enjoyed the same event.

Lieut. Norton Meade Boardslee, U.S.A., attended the Hal-loween dinner-dance given by Mrs. Charles R. Byrne on Thursday evening in compliment to her daughter, Miss Lorna V. Byrne.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., NOV. 7, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Leave for two months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, granted Capt. Daniel P. Card, M.C. Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at West Point, N.Y., granted Capt. Perry L. Boyer, M.C.

Leave granted Capt. Mahlon Ashford, M.C., Sept. 24, extended ten days.

Second Lieut. Gerald E. Cronin, 30th Inf., transferred to the 9th Infantry, relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital.

Leave until the date of his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., granted 1st Lieut. George M. Edwards, M.C.

PURCHASE OF DISCHARGE.

G.O. 39, OCT. 19, 1912, WAR DEPT.

I. Prescribes rules governing the purchase of discharge from the Army, from which we make the following extracts:

In time of peace, except as hereinafter provided, any enlisted man who has completed one year's service as such, and is not undergoing punishment or under charges, may obtain the privilege of purchasing his discharge, subject to the approval of the President, the Secretary of War, or a division commander, as prescribed in Secs. 3 and 4, Par. I., of this order. The price of purchase will be:

After 1 year's service...	\$120
After 2 years' service...	100
After 3 years' service...	90
After 4 years' service...	85
After 5 years' service...	80
After 6 years' service...	65
After 7 years' service...	60
After 8 years' service...	55
After 9 years' service...	40
After 10 years' service...	35
After 11 years' service...	30

In the case of a soldier who has within a year received the bonus of three months' pay for re-enlistment authorized

by the Act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, the price of purchase as fixed above will be increased by the amount of said bonus.

A soldier discharged by purchase is not entitled to travel allowances, and notation to that effect will be entered on the final statement by the officer preparing the same.

A soldier who has once purchased his discharge will not be discharged again by purchase until after the completion of another year's service, and in the event of his being so discharged again the purchase price will be determined by the length of time he has served since he was last discharged by purchase.

Service in the Regular Army only will be considered in determining a soldier's eligibility for discharge by purchase and the amount of the purchase price, and such service is not required to be continuous; but credit will not be given for any previous enlistment that was not terminated by an honorable discharge, or for any period of time during which a soldier has been in desertion or absent without leave.

Applications from the following sources for discharge under this order will be forwarded through military channels to The Adjutant General of the Army:

Enlisted men of the several staff departments.

Enlisted men on recruiting duty.

Unassigned recruits.

Division commanders will carefully scrutinize each application for discharge by way of purchase submitted to them, with the view of determining whether there is any special reason why the applicant should not be so discharged and whether a satisfactory reason has been offered as a basis for the application.

It is not the policy of the War Department to permit a soldier to purchase his discharge when there is any special reason in his case to the contrary, or when he offers a trifling reason, or no reason at all in support of his application, or if he desires his discharge for the purpose of re-enlisting in some other organization; nor is it the policy of the department to debar from the privilege of purchasing his discharge under the provisions of this order any soldier in whose case investigation shows that he has reasonable grounds for seeking to purchase his discharge and that there is no unusual reason why he should not be permitted to do so.

Discharges by favor as distinguished from purchase are illegal and will not be granted. Discharges on account of dependent parents will be granted under the conditions set forth in Part II. of this order.

II. Sec. 30 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, authorizes discharge under the following conditions, viz.: In the event of the enlistment of a soldier in the Army for the period required by law and after the expiration of one year of service, should either of his parents die leaving the other solely dependent upon the soldier for support, such soldier may, upon his own application, be honorably discharged from the service of the United States upon due proof being made of such condition to the Secretary of War. Continuous service extending into a prior enlistment may be counted to make up the one year's service required. Applications for discharge under this paragraph will be forwarded through military channels, with the required proof, to The Adjutant General of the Army.

III. G.O. 90, War D., June 30, 1911, is rescinded.

G.O. 42, NOV. 1, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the proclamation of President Taft, announcing the death of James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice-President of the United States, at his home in Utica, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1912. The order also directed that in respect to the memory, and the eminent and various services of this high official and patriotic public servant, that on the day of the funeral the executive offices of the United States be closed and all posts and stations of the Army and Navy display the national flag at half-mast, and that the representatives of the United States in foreign countries pay appropriate tribute to the illustrious dead for a period of thirty days.

G.O. 19, OCT. 24, 1912, CENTRAL DIVISION.

I. Col. Abiel L. Smith, Q.M. Corps (assistant commissary general), having reported for duty at these headquarters, is announced as chief Q.M. of the division, to take effect Nov. 1, 1912, relieving Col. John L. Clem, Q.M. Corps (assistant Q.M. general), who will then comply with the provisions of Par. 2, S.O. 238, e.s., War D., in his case.

II. A judge advocate in forwarding reports required by Par. 2, G.O. 18, 1911, these headquarters, will forward the same through his post commander, who in case of delay in transaction of business by the court will cause immediate investigation of the cause thereof and take remedial action as to any local conditions which unnecessarily delay trial of cases by the court.

III. To avoid unnecessary delay in preparation of interrogatories to be used in obtaining depositions of witnesses for trials by courts-martial, post commanders in detailing counsel will give him directions not to delay over twenty-four hours in returning to the judge advocate of the court any interrogatories proposed by the prosecution. In case of delay beyond twenty-four hours the judge advocate interested will report the delay to the post commander for his action.

G.O. 20, OCT. 31, 1912, CENTRAL DIVISION.

Under the provisions of Par. 195, Army Regulations, 1910, the undersigned assumes command of the Central Division.

FRED A. SMITH, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 21, NOV. 1, 1912, CENTRAL DIVISION.

The following officers of the Quartermaster Corps having reported to these headquarters are assigned to duty as assistants to the chief quartermaster of the division: Lieut. Cols. Frank F. Eastman, Daniel E. McCarthy, James B. Houston and Beecher B. Ray; Capt. Joseph F. Gohn.

G.O. 39, NOV. 1, 1912, EASTERN DIVISION.

I. Col. John B. Bellinger, Q.M. Corps, having reported this date, is announced as chief quartermaster of the division.

II. When disposing of worthless ordnance stores under A.R. 728, a regimental detachment may be considered a "mounted organization."—Indt., the A.G.O., Oct. 30, 1912. No. 1968131.

G.O. 13, NOV. 1, 1912, WESTERN DIVISION.

Col. Frederick Von Schrader, Q.M. Corps, having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as chief quartermaster of the division, with station in this city.

Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, Lieut. Col. Charles R. Krauthoff, Major George E. Stockle and Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, Q.M. Corps, having reported, are assigned to duty and announced as assistants to the chief quartermaster of the division, with station in San Francisco.

G.O. 15, OCT. 24, 1912, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes the periods of instruction and dates for examinations of officers of Cavalry, Field and Coast Artillery and Infantry, in the regular course, garrison school, for the third year.

G.O. 12, OCT. 28, 1912, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

I. Attention is directed to the delays which frequently occur in bringing military offenders to trial, especially by general court-martial. While it is recognized that such delays are sometimes due to unavoidable causes, they may be minimized.

Post commanders will in every possible way expedite the preparation of general court-martial charges and forward them without delay. Should such charges be returned by higher authority for correction or additional evidence, they will be forwarded without unnecessary delay the cause of any delay in forwarding them being noted in the indorsement.

II. Attention is directed to Cir. 16, Dept. of the Columbia, 1909. The investigation required by Par. 970, Army Regulations, to which the circular above quoted refers, will hereafter be made in person by post commanders, except those who may be especially authorized by these headquarters to delegate this authority.

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

A. S. FLEMING, A.G.

G.O. 4, OCT. 18, 1912, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

This order publishes regulations, supplementary to G.O. 70, War D., 1910, for conducting post and garrison schools for troops in this department, during the school year, Nov. 1, 1912, to March 30, 1913, inclusive.

G.O. 14, OCT. 31, 1912, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI. Under the provisions of Par. 195, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

THOMAS F. DAVIS, Col., 18th Inf.

G.O. 61, SEPT. 16, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Publishes a decision relative to the question of a suitable mount rendered by the War Department.

In view of the War Department decision quoted, mounts hereafter purchased by officers must, in order to be declared suitable, meet the requirements of G.O. 29, War D., 1911. Provisions of circular letter from these headquarters dated June 13, 1911, and Par. 10, S.O. 76, current series, these headquarters, in conflict herewith, are revoked.

G.O. 62, SEPT. 17, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

In this order the period from Nov. 11 to Dec. 20, 1912, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is announced as the target practice season for machine-gun platoons in this division. The practice will be held at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. Lieut. Col. George W. McIver, 13th Inf., is designated as officer in charge of the practice and, under the supervision of the commanding officer, Camp Stotsenburg will arrange all minor details not covered by this order.

Major Henry A. Ripley, P.S., is detailed as assistant to the officer in charge and will report for duty as such to Lieutenant Colonel McIver on arrival of the latter at Camp Stotsenburg.

G.C.M.O. 504, SEPT. 4, 1912, PHIL. DIV.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of 1st Lieut. William G. Carter, Philippine Scouts, the facts of which appeared in our issue of Nov. 2, page 262.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Department of the East, will proceed at the proper time to Fort Caswell, N.C., for the purpose of witnessing night practice to be held at that post by Coast Artillery companies of his department, Nov. 7-11, 1912. (Oct. 31, E. Div.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE A.G.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, A.G. (Oct. 25, D. Lakes.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Major William S. Scott, Q.M.C., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., to undergo the physical examination and test ride Oct. 24-26, 1912. (Oct. 18, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, is granted Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, Q.M.C. (Oct. 14, C. Div.)

Leave for two months, upon his relief from duty in the Quartermaster Corps, is granted Capt. Frank D. Ely, Q.M.C. (Nov. 4, War D.)

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty in the Q.M. Corps, is granted Capt. William M. Connell, Q.M.C. (Nov. 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M.C., is relieved from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., New York city, and will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of the Q.M. Corps for duty in his office. (Nov. 5, War D.)

The following officers of the Quartermaster Corps having reported this date are announced as assistants to the chief quartermaster of the division: Majors William B. Rochester, William E. Horton and Frank H. Lawton, Capt. Brian H. Wells, Majors Rochester and Lawton will take station in New York city. (Nov. 1, E. Div.)

Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, Q.M. Corps, is relieved from duty as purchasing commissary at San Antonio, Texas, and will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty as an assistant to the quartermaster. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles T. Ward, Q.M.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (Post Coms.) Sergt. John L. Maher (appointed Oct. 31, 1912, from squadron sergeant major, 14th Cav.), now at Fort Clark, Texas, will be sent to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty to take the course of instruction in the School for Bakers and Cooks, that post. (Oct. 31, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. M. TORNEY, S.G.

Major Sanford H. Wadham, M.C., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to undergo the physical examination and participate in the test ride to be held at that place Oct. 23-25, 1912. (Oct. 18, D.E.)

Leave for two months and twenty-five days is granted 1st Lieut. Roy C. Heflebower, M.C. (Nov. 4, War D.)

Leave for one month, upon the conclusion of the cases now before the Army retiring board of which he is a member, is granted Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C. (Nov. 4, War D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit Burma, is granted Capt. Norman L. McDiarmid, M.C., effective about Sept. 14, 1912. (Sept. 13, Phil. Div.)

The name of Major Edwin W. Rich, M.C., is added to those officers who are to take examination and test ride at Fort Clark, Texas. (Oct. 21, D.T.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Madison H. Bowerman, M.R.C., from duty at Malabuyoc, Bukidnon, Mindanao, to Torrey Barracks, Minadano, for duty. (Sept. 11, Phil. Div.)

Leave for two months, about Nov. 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Halliday, M.R.C. (Oct. 31, War D.)

First Lieuts. John R. Hereford and David D. Hogan, M.R.C., are detailed in the Army Transport Service and will take station in Manila. (Sept. 16, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. William J. Enders, M.R.C., at his own request is honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S. (Nov. 6, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Judson Daland, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer of that corps has been

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for two months, to take effect Dec. 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, S.C. (Oct. 21, War D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit India, is granted 1st Lieut. James E. Ware, S.C., effective about Sept. 15, 1912. (Sept. 13, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Walter C. Jones, S.C., is relieved from detail with Signal Corps and is assigned to duty with 18th Infantry, Nov. 2, 1912.

Leave for twelve days is granted Capt. William A. Covington, S.C. (Nov. 6, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Leave for three months, upon being relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., is granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav. (Nov. 4, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Leave for two months, Nov. 1, is granted Capt. Samuel Van Lear, 4th Cav. (Oct. 24, W. Div.)

Leave for three months, upon being relieved from his present duties, is granted Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th Cav. (Nov. 1, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

Leave for one month and ten days, with permission to visit Burma, is granted 1st Lieut. William A. McCain, 8th Cav. (Sept. 14, Phil. Div.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Second Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting, 10th Cav., at his own request is relieved from further duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., and when able to travel will join his regiment. (Nov. 5, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES PARKER.

Capt. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cav., in addition to his other duties is detailed for duty in charge of construction work at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., relieving Capt. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav., of that duty. (Nov. 4, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Donald A. Robinson, 11th Cav., is still further extended seven days. (Nov. 4, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Leave for one month, Nov. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Vaughn W. Cooper, 12th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (Oct. 30, D. Mo.)

Capt. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 12th Cav., now at Fort Robinson, having been relieved as regimental adjutant will join his proper station, Fort Meade, S.D. (Oct. 30, D. Mo.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. Alexander H. Jones, 13th Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley for assignment to duty as exchange officer. (Nov. 4, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Major Edwin M. Supple, 14th Cav., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav., having been appointed regimental adjutant, will stand relieved from duty with Troop H, 14th Cav., in the field at Marfa, Texas, and will then proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 28, D.T.)

Second Lieut. Byron Q. Jones, 14th Cav., will proceed from Fort Clark, Texas, to Marfa, Texas, for duty with Troop H. (Oct. 28, D.T.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Lieut. Col. Augustus C. Macomb, Cav., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., in time to undergo the physical examination and participate in the test ride at the place Oct. 23-25, 1912. (Oct. 21, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, Cav., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty and station in Manila. (Sept. 12, D. Luzon.)

Leave for two months, about Dec. 10, 1912, is granted Col. George H. G. Gale, Cav., recruiting officer. (Nov. 5, War D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Capt. William F. Clark, 4th Cav., promoted to major, rank Oct. 31, 1912, assigned to 2d Cavalry.

First Lieut. John S. E. Young, 13th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Oct. 31, 1912, assigned to 8th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. John G. Quackenbush, 5th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Oct. 31, 1912, assigned to 13th Cavalry.

Major Clark will join the regiment to which he is assigned. Captain Young will be assigned to a troop upon expiration of his present leave and will proceed on first available transport to join his regiment in the Philippines. Lieutenant Quackenbush will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. (Nov. 6, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. ——

Leave for two months, about Dec. 5, 1912, is granted Capt. Edward H. Yule, 2d Field Art., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Oct. 21, D. Columbia.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave for three months, upon completion of the annual service practice, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared, is granted Lieut. Col. Ernest Hinds, 5th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla. (Oct. 14, C. Div.)

Leave for two months and ten days, about Oct. 25, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds, 5th Field Art., Fort Snelling. (Oct. 17, C. Div.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 25, is granted Capt. Roger O. Mason, 5th Field Art.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

First Lieut. William T. Carpenter, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. Andrew L. Pendleton, Jr., C.A.C., now at the West Barracks, Fla., will proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., in time to arrive Nov. 16, 1912, for duty in connection with night firing. (Oct. 30, D. Div.)

First Lieut. Halvor G. Coulter, C.A.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for treatment by the post surgeon. (Oct. 30, E. Div.)

Leave for two months, about Nov. 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. William D. Frazer, C.A.C. (Oct. 26, D.E.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. John S. Johnston from assignment to the 105th Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Honolulu, for duty of his staff. Capt. Charles A. Clark from duty on the staff of the C.O., Artillery District of Honolulu, and assigned to the 105th Company. (Oct. 31, War D.)

First Lieut. Maurice B. Willett, C.A.C., recently promoted from second lieutenant with rank from Oct. 20, 1912, is assigned to the 115th Company. (Nov. 4, War D.)

Capt. Gordon Robinson, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort H. G. Wright, Fort Terry and Fort Michie, N.Y., and Fort Mansfield, R.I., relieving Capt. Edward D. Powers, Q.M.C., of those duties. Captain Powers upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty as quartermaster of the Artillery District of Eastern New York, and in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work at Fort Totten and Fort Schuyler, N.Y. (Nov. 4, War D.)

Each of the following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from duty with the company to which he is attached and assigned to the company indicated after his name, and will proceed not later than Nov. 15, 1912, to join the company to which he is assigned:

Philip G. Blackmore from the 6th to the 98th Co. Henry C. Davis, Jr., from the 35th to the 78th Co. Theodore R. Murphy from the 6th to the 56th Co. Robert S. Oberly from the 166th to the 55th Co. Edward Montgomery from the 35th to the 12th Co. William H. Weggenmann from the 73d to the 146th Co. Coleman W. Jenkins from the 168th to the 143d Co. Wilmer T. Scott from the 166th to the 92d Co. Kenneth T. Blood from the 35th to the 50th Co. Jesse L. Sinclair from the 73d to the 145th Co. Charles Thomas-Stahle from the 166th to the 81st Co. (Nov. 4, War D.)

Leave for seven days, about Oct. 21, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Hollis Le R. Muller, C.A.C. (Oct. 18, D.E.)

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Leave for seven days, about

Faringhy, W. H. (c), Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Dec. 1, 1898.
 Fields, Frank, Fort Omaha, Neb., July 14, 1903.
 Fittion, John (c), Fort McDowell, Cal., Aug. 18, 1911.
 Fleming, John T. (c), Fort Riley, Kas., July 30, 1912.
 Fleming, Otto O. (c), Fort Apache, Ariz., Jan. 15, 1909.
 Flock, George (c), Philippine Islands, Sept. 23, 1903.
 Flynn, Charles E., Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 11, 1898.
 Foster, William J., Philippine Islands, June 28, 1905.
 Franke, Charles B., Philippine Islands, May 10, 1905.
 Freedman, Henry F., Fort Totten, N.Y., July 25, 1902.
 Freeman, Osman, Fort Douglas, Utah, July 1, 1904.
 Fuhrmann, S. F. E., Fort Shafter, Hawaii, Aug. 17, 1904.
 Fyfe, Charles W., Fort De Russy, Hawaii, July 1, 1904.
 Gage, William H., Fort McKinley, Me., Aug. 19, 1911.
 Garcia, Enrique, Fort Morgan, Ala., March 13, 1911.
 Gaul, Edward M., Philippine Islands, Dec. 13, 1906.
 Gee, W. J., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Sept. 30, 1908.
 Geiling, George (c), Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1898.
 Gessler, John G., Fort Ward, Wash., July 1, 1904.
 Geyer, William E. (c), Fort MacKenzie, Wyo., Jan. 7, 1909.
 Gibbons, Richard, Fort St. Michael, Alaska, Sept. 26, 1901.
 Gilland, G. H. (c), on furlough four months, March 15, 1910.
 Gilmore, Charles, Fort St. Philip, La., Feb. 8, 1902.
 Gilmore, Langdon, Key West Barracks, Fla., Nov. 8, 1906.
 Glenn, John Fort, Worden, Wash.; on furlough for six months, March 6, 1901.
 Goff, Clarence L. (c), St. Louis, Mo., May 31, 1907.
 Goldsmith, Oscar J. (c), Philippine Islands, Sept. 21, 1910.
 Goodman, Samuel N., Fort Screven, Ga., June 6, 1908.
 Goodwyn, Carey E. (c), Washington Bks., D.C.; on furlough for three months, Sept. 7, 1912.
 Gortz, Frank (c), Port Du Pont, Del., Dec. 10, 1904.
 Grandon, Joshua M., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., June 28, 1905.
 Greene, James L. (c), Fort Ward, Wash., June 22, 1907.
 Grey, James M. (c), Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; on furlough for three months from Oct. 26, 1912, July 21, 1909.
 Grey, W. A., Philadelphia, Pa., temporarily (depot Q.M.), Jan. 5, 1905.
 Grigsby, Jet (c), Fort Ruger, Hawaii, May 10, 1900.
 Grimes, John T., Philippine Island, April 1, 1903.
 Grindley, William C., Schofield Bks., Hawaii, Sept. 14, 1903.
 Griswold, Burton E., Fort Terry, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1908.
 Grove, David, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1910.
 Gurvine, Richard J. (c), Washington Bks., D.C., Feb. 5, 1903.
 Guth, Henry (c), Fort Slocum, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1908.
 Hafner, John (c), Philippine Islands, March 13, 1909.
 Hahn, George H., Fort Brady, Mich., July 10, 1906.
 Haider, Stephen (c), Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 31, 1908.
 Haitman, James A., Philippine Islands, Dec. 15, 1909.
 Halbwachs, Charles, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1898.
 Hall, Frank A., Fort Ruger, Hawaii, June 3, 1908.
 Hallahan, James (c), Fort Robinson, Neb., May 9, 1906.
 Haney, Cyrus W. (c), Washington Bks., D.C., Sept. 7, 1912.
 Hankinson, F. A. (c), Fort Moultrie, S.C., Aug. 19, 1911.
 Hardman, Herbert W. (c), Henry Bks., P.R., Aug. 10, 1909.
 Hanson, Henry M., Fort Worden, Wash., July 18, 1904.
 Harvey, D. J. (c), Philippine Islands, Jan. 14, 1910.
 Harrell, George H. (c), Philippine Islands, Dec. 29, 1899.
 Harvey, James S., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 17, 1904.
 Hayes, Arthur T., Philadelphia, Pa., temporarily (depot Q.M.), Oct. 4, 1912.
 Hecht, Herman, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 1, 1904.
 Hellriegel, Jacob (c), San Francisco Cal., transport Thomas, July 31, 1908.
 Hemsted, Frank L., El Paso, Texas, Oct. 28, 1905.
 Hensley, Henry C. (c), Alcatraz Cal., Oct. 11, 1910.
 Herbert, Morris J., Fort Casey, Wash., March 5, 1912.
 Hess, Ernest, Fort Hancock, N.J., July 1, 1904.
 Hesse, Joseph W. (c), Fort Jay, N.Y., April 2, 1907.
 Hickey, Joseph H., Fort Wayne, Mich., Oct. 14, 1911.
 Hill, William H. (c), Ft. George Wright, Wash., Feb. 17, 1906.
 Hinson, Clifford J., Fort Monroe, Va., July 1, 1904.
 Hodges, Elmer (c), Fort Andrews, Mass., March 16, 1901.
 Hoezel, George (c), Fort Worden, Wash., Feb. 11, 1909.
 Holliday, Presley (c), Fort Lawton, Wash., Dec. 17, 1907.
 Hopkins, D. F., Philadelphia, Pa., temporary (depot Q.M.), Aug. 31, 1912.
 Hoskins, H. A. (c), Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., June 22, 1912.
 Hunker, H. J., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., Sept. 27, 1911.
 Hunter, William A. (c), Philippine Islands, May 1, 1905.
 Imhof, John (c), Fort Greble, R.I., Nov. 16, 1900.
 Ingram, Charles H., Fort Stevens, Ore., Feb. 17, 1908.
 Irwin, Asa (c), Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1910.
 Irwin, V. (c), Ft. Wm. Henry Harrison, Mont., July 26, 1912.
 Isley, Charles J., Fort Banks, Mass., Jan. 5, 1905.
 Jackson, Orville, Fort Niagara, N.Y., July 11, 1906.
 Jacobs, Forest R., Fort Jay, N.Y., July 1, 1904.
 Jaka, Wallace J., Fort Crook, Neb., July 21, 1908.
 James, William F. (c), San Francisco, Cal., transport Logan, Oct. 3, 1906.
 Jansen, Frank (c), Philippine Islands, March 4, 1911.
 Jensen, Julius (c), Fort Williams, Me., March 15, 1899.
 Johnson, Charles R., Fort Totten, N.Y., July 1, 1904.
 Johnson, Henry P., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Oct. 15, 1906.
 Jones, Herman B. (c), Fort Stevens, Ore., Sept. 29, 1900.
 Jones, Thomas C. (c), Fort Morgan, Ala., Jan. 20, 1903.
 Jordan, Thomas W., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 16, 1904.
 Jordalemon, Luther (c), Fort Omaha, Neb., July 26, 1909.
 Kalb, Albert, Philippine Islands, March 11, 1899.
 Kavanaugh, Arthur, Fort Williams, Me., June 1, 1905.
 Kay, Albert, Fort Rodman, Mass., July 22, 1899.
 Kees, George D. (c), West Point, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1906.
 Kennedy, T. B. (c), Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 17, 1907.
 Kidwell, F. A. (c), Seattle, Wash., June 22, 1899.
 King, William T., Fort Lincoln, N.D.; on furlough for three months from Oct. 10, 1912, Feb. 8, 1902.
 Kitchen, George R., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 1, 1904.
 Klieforth, Ernest H., Philippine Islands, July 21, 1900.
 Klune, Robert L. (c), Fort Warren, Mass., Feb. 24, 1908.
 Koch, Arthur L. (c), Philippine Islands, June 22, 1910.
 Koenig, Otto (c), Fort St. Michael, Alaska, Sept. 25, 1900.
 Kopple, Gus S., St. Louis Clothing Depot, Mo., Sept. 19, 1910.
 Kratzke, Albert H., Fort Porter, N.Y., July 2, 1898.
 Kraus, Frederick W., Fort Worden, Wash., Sept. 4, 1912.
 Kuhn, Peter V., Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 5, 1905.
 Kunz, Charles H. (c), Ft. Logan H. Roots, Colo., July 21, 1909.
 Lafferty, Benjamin, Fort George Wright, Wash., Nov. 4, 1908.
 Larmer, W. M., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1905.
 LeBlanc, Robert H., Fort Flagler, Wash., Jan. 25, 1909.
 Lee, Marion M., Philippine Islands, Nov. 4, 1908.
 Leebefor, John E., Canal Zone, Panama (Camp E. S. Otis), Sept. 9, 1905.
 Legende, Matthews, Fort Slocum, N.Y., July 27, 1900.
 Leonard, Thomas, Philippine Islands, May 2, 1912.
 Lewis, Leroy (c), Fort Porter, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1907.
 Lewis, Marcus A., Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 28, 1905.
 Lind, Frederick (c), Fort Adams, R.I., Feb. 17, 1906.
 Lindenstruth, Robert W., Philippines, Islands, Dec. 7, 1906.
 Lipstreu, Frank J., Fort Mcintosh, Texas, Dec. 4, 1908.
 Hobitz, Albert (c), Fort Logan, Colo., May 22, 1911.
 Long, Thomas T. (c), Fort Bayard, N.M., Dec. 10, 1909.
 Long, Thomas W. (c), Washington Bks., D.C., July 2, 1912.
 Lubroff, George, Philippine Islands, Aug. 17, 1908.
 Lucas, Paul (c), Fort Ward, Wash., (temporarily at Letterman General Hospital), Dec. 14, 1901.
 Macleod, Norman, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 3, 1898.
 Madson, Hans August, Philadelphia, Pa., temporarily (depot Q.M.), Aug. 25, 1906.
 Magee, George F., San Juan, P.R., April 18, 1912.
 Mageean, James (c), Philippine Islands, Feb. 13, 1902.
 Maher, John L., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., temporarily, Oct. 31, 1912.
 Marcy, Daniel E., Philippine Islands, March 20, 1906.
 Martin, Clifford, Philippine Islands, Feb. 2, 1911.
 Martin, William, Fort Gibson, Alaska, June 13, 1901.
 Martin, William, 2d, Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 19, 1901.
 Massie, Lewis B., Madison Barracks, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1906.
 Mathys, Frederick (c), Philippine Islands, Nov. 2, 1901.
 Mattison, William H., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1903.
 Maxson, Llewellyn M. (c), San Juan, P.R., Aug. 3, 1900.
 McClinton, Willard L., Fort Apache, Ariz., May 7, 1904.
 McDonald, James T. (c), Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 24, 1908.
 McDonald, Patrick (c), West Point, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1903.
 McDougall, John A. (c), Philippine Islands, June 6, 1910.
 McGuire, Thomas G. (c), Jackson Bks., La., March 22, 1911.
 McGurren, George F., Philippine Islands, Jan. 5, 1905.
 McKeaney, Joseph D. (c), San Francisco, Cal., transport Sherman, March 24, 1906.
 McManus, P. J. (c), Fort McDowell, Cal., March 25, 1898.
 McSweeney, Denis (c), Philippine Islands, May 26, 1902.
 Meador, John E., Fort McDowell, Cal., Jan. 17, 1903.
 Menton, Oskar, Philippine Islands, June 9, 1908.
 Merrill, Andrew J. (c), Fort Liscum, Alaska, June 4, 1897.
 Metzger, Henry (c), Fort Constitution, N.H., June 30, 1911.
 Miller, Edward (c), Fort Barrancas, Fla., May 15, 1911.

(c) Formerly post commissary sergeant.

Mills, Milton A. (c), Fort Wayne, Mich., May 29, 1900.
 Mitchell, Marion L. (c), Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 27, 1903.
 Moore, Frank B., Fort Howard, Md., Aug. 10, 1906.
 Morelle, Charles J., Fort Lincoln, N.D., Aug. 17, 1904.
 Morgan, Wilbur R., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Feb. 17, 1908.
 Murphy, William J., Philippine Islands, Aug. 28, 1908.
 Murray, Michael E. (c), Fort Baker, Cal., May 21, 1898.
 Murrell, James, Fort Lawton, Wash., (patient in General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.), July 1, 1904.
 Nelson, David A., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., April 28, 1906.
 Newman, A. (c), Fort Wm. H. Seward, Alaska, Feb. 19, 1901.
 Norris, J. C. (c), Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12, 1912.
 O'Brien, D. J., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, Nov. 2, 1901.
 O'Connell, Daniel (c), Philippine Islands, Jan. 17, 1907.
 O'Connell, William J. (c), Fort Wood, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1910.
 O'Connor, Maurice (c), Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 1, 1912.
 Odell, George W., Fort Missoula, Mont., Sept. 14, 1909.
 Palmer, Leroy H. (c), Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 10, 1910.
 Paquet, Omer G., Fort McDowell, Cal., Nov. 27, 1908.
 Parsons, Donald L. (c), Fort Casey, Wash., Dec. 10, 1904.
 Patterson, Thomas, Alcatraz Island, Cal., Feb. 18, 1901.
 Payne, William C. (c), Fort Hunt, Va., Dec. 21, 1901.
 Petersen, Peter (c), Philippine Islands, April 20, 1900.
 Phillips, E. C. (c), Fort Gibson, Alaska, July 7, 1904.
 Phillips, Edward J., Camp Yosemite, Cal., Feb. 8, 1907.
 Phillips, W. P. (c), Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Oct. 3, 1906.
 Pillans, William L., Philippine Islands, April 28, 1906.
 Platt, Joe C., Fort Liscum, Alaska, Sept. 12, 1903.
 Ploss, Christian (c), Boise Barracks, Idaho, April 8, 1910.
 Power, James (c), Fort Myer, Va., June 6, 1900.
 Pryor, G. H. (c), Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 7, 1909.
 Quinn, James P. (c), Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1901.
 Rackley, Jonas J. (c), Key West Bks., Fla., July 31, 1908.
 Radzwill, Michael, Philippine Islands, Feb. 19, 1901.
 Rath, Henry J., Fort Lawton, Wash., June 23, 1911.
 Redke, Ernest W., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1908.
 Redling, Charles (c), Fort Gibson, Alaska, March 25, 1905.
 Reed, David F., Philippine Islands, March 12, 1908.
 Reese, George H., Fort Hunt, Va., May 8, 1909.
 Reese, W. W. (c), Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., (Military Prison), Sept. 31, 1900.
 Reeve, Arnold M. (c), Washington Barracks, D.C., on furlough for one month from Oct. 29, 1912, July 2, 1912.
 Reichart, Walter (c), Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 9, 1912.
 Reilly, William, Fort Clark, Texas, Feb. 8, 1899.
 Reismann, Frederick, West Point, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1899.
 Reuter, William (c), Benicia Arsenal, Cal., Oct. 11, 1897.
 Reynolds, Ernest A. (c), Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., May 23, 1912.
 Ritter, William F. (c), Fort McKinley, Me., June 20, 1910.
 Roberts, Thomas D., Fort Davis, Alaska, May 13, 1901.
 Robertson, Samuel T., Philippine Islands, May 16, 1907.
 Robinson, Thomas, Philippine Islands, Sept. 18, 1900.
 Rohde, Ferdinand (c), Philippine Islands, Oct. 5, 1899.
 Roos, August J. (c), Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., March 17, 1899.
 Rosemere, Earl H., Fort Columbia, Wash., July 1, 1904.
 Roth, John O. (c), Fort Columbia, Wash., March 6, 1912.
 Ryan, John L. (c), Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 10, 1900.
 Ryan, Lawrence J. (c), Philippine Islands, July 25, 1908.
 Saddler, Middleton (c), Philippine Islands, May 2, 1906.
 Salter, John (c), Fort Crockett, Texas, Oct. 1, 1898.
 Sanders, Chester (c), Philippine Islands, June 25, 1912.
 Seally, John F., Pittsburgh, Pa., (Storage and Supply Depot), April 7, 1903.
 Schiller, Frederick (c), Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1899.
 Schiller, Julius (c), West Point, N.Y., Aug. 6, 1898.
 Shocklin, John C. (c), Philippine Islands, Feb. 16, 1912.
 Schwalm, C. (c), Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 17, 1909.
 Schwar, Joseph (c), Philippine Islands, March 24, 1906.
 Scott, Richard M. (c), Fort Mott, N.J., May 16, 1901.
 Segarra, Rafael A. (c), Fort Banks, Mass., Feb. 7, 1910.
 Shaffer, S. W. (c), Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1901.
 Shaffer, William H. (c), Philippine Islands, July 1, 1908.
 Sharp, Eber L., Fort Strong, Mass., July 1, 1908.
 Shemonsky, Peter, Philippine Islands, Nov. 13, 1908.
 Shugert, J. C. (c), Fort Clark, Texas, Aug. 16, 1912.
 Simeson, C. W. (c), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, Oct. 15, 1898.
 Simmons, John T., Hot Springs, Ark., (Army and Navy General Hospital), Feb. 18, 1901.
 Simonton, Wade (c), Fort Screven, Ga., March 20, 1911.
 Simpson, Monroe T., Alcatraz Island, Cal., June 13, 1908.
 Simpson, Oliver T., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 10, 1906.
 Skiles, Otto F. (c), Philippine Islands, July 10, 1909.
 Sloan, Henry C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 18, 1904.
 Smart, Alexander (c), Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 21, 1896.
 Smith, Byron K. (c), Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., (Letterman General Hospital), Aug. 3, 1900.
 Smith, John (c), Philippine Islands, Dec. 20, 1902.
 Smith, Oliver, Philippine Islands, July 18, 1904.
 Smith, William D. (c), Philippine Islands, Oct. 14, 1912.
 Spaney, Paul L. (c), Fort Washington, Md., May 26, 1902.
 Spengler, Jacob H., Philippine Islands, Oct. 10, 1911.
 Spokes, John, Philippine Islands, July 8, 1904.
 Stanfield, Clark T., Philippines, Islands, Feb. 20, 1911.
 Stanley, Arthur W., Fort Gibson, Alaska, July 12, 1909.
 Staples, F., Ft. Keogh Mont. (Remount Depot), March 30, 1909.
 Stern, John H. (c), Washington, D.C. (Walter Reed General Hospital), May 20, 1908.
 Stewart, L. P. (c), Ft. Reno, Okla. (Remount Depot), Oct. 29, 1908.
 Streeman, Charles, Fort Ontario, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1894.
 Stuart, C. A., Philadelphia, Pa., temporarily (depot Q.M.), Sept. 9, 1905.
 Sturgill, Wilson F., Fort Washington, Md., June 10, 1911.
 Sturley, George W. F., Vancouver Bks., Wash., Oct. 31, 1903.
 Summerlin, John D. (c), Philippine Islands, Jan. 3, 1899.
 Swanson, Charles (c), Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., June 30, 1903.
 Taft, Louis R. (c), Philippine Islands, June 30, 1902.
 Tandler, Richard (c), Fort Totten, N.Y., March 12, 1910.
 Taylor, Joseph C. (c), Fort Meade, S.D., May 24, 1909.
 Taylor, Mahon K. (c), Philippine Islands, May 24, 1909.
 Thomas, Benjamin F., Fort Lawton, Wash., May 7, 1912.
 Thompson, George (c), Philippine Islands, Dec. 10, 1904.
 Thompson, Karl J. (c), Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Oct. 1, 1898.
 Thornburg, George W., Philippine Islands, Jan. 30, 1903.
 Thorud, Nels J., Philippine Islands, Oct. 23, 1906.
 Tilford, John W. (c), Philippine Islands, May 1, 1905.
 Timmons, Charles S., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., (U.S. Military Prison), Feb. 3, 1903.
 Tobin, William J. (c), New York, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1900.
 Torrigen, Arvid, Philippines, Islands, Feb. 18, 1901.
 Tripp, George D., Vancouver Bks., Wash., Dec. 19, 1906.
 Tuttle, William J. (c), Philippine Islands, Aug. 5, 1909.
 Ueberwald, Louis (c), Philippine Islands, Jan. 12, 1903.
 Underwood, William E. (c), Fort Caswell, N.C., Nov. 27, 1906.
 Van Buren, Charles (c), Vancouver Bks., Wash., Feb. 18, 1910.
 Van Heukerot, William, Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 6, 1888.
 Wade, C. (c), Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 9, 1910.
 Wade, Daniel E., Plattsburgh Bks., N.Y., July 5, 1903.
 Walcott, Charles (c), Philippine Islands, April 25, 1903.
 Walker, James, Philippine Islands, Oct. 1, 1908.
 Walker, William J. (c), Columbus Bks., Ohio, Dec. 8, 1906.
 Walter, Rufus, Whipple Barracks, Ariz., July 25, 1905.
 Ward, Charles T., Philippine Islands, Aug. 5, 1895.
 Ward, J. J. (c), Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 17, 1910.
 Washington, William W. (c), Fort Strong, Mass., May 28, 1910.
 Watts, Orient C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., on furlough for four months from August, 1911, Jan. 23, 1906.
 Weadon, John S., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Nov. 23, 1907.
 Wechsler, Louis J., Philippine Islands, Jan. 12, 1910.
 West, Erasmus G., Fort Caswell, N.C., Sept. 17, 1910.
 Wey, Peter W., Columbus Bks., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1904.
 Whitlock, Paul (c), Washington Bks., D.C., July 2, 1912.
 Wickins, Charles B., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., July 1, 1904.
 Widell, Berndt, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Feb. 18, 1901.
 Wikander, John (c), Fort Shafter, Hawaii, Dec. 3, 1898.
 Williams, Joseph (c), Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 6, 1912.
 Wilson, John B. (c), Seattle, Wash., transport Burnside, March 21, 1898.
 Wilson, Charles F., Fort Logan, Colo., June 15, 1907.
 Winter, Hugo (c), Fort Davis, Alaska, Nov. 5, 1908.
 Wiscombe, William F., Fort Constitution, N.H., June 19, 1911.
 Woenne, Gustave, Jackson Barracks, La., June 4, 1903.
 Wolbert, E. (c), Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 29, 1912.
 Wood, Scott, Fort Adams, R.I., Dec. 14, 1904.
 Woods, James F. (c), Fort Ontario, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1898.
 Wunderlich, E. H. (c), Ft. Keogh, Mont. (Remount Depot), Dec. 21, 1901.
 Youatt, William T., Philadelphia, Pa., temporarily (depot Q.M.), July 16, 1912.
 Zautner, George H., Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 17, 1903.
 Zimmerman, H. C. Ch. (c), Philippine Islands, Dec. 4, 1907.
 Zimmerman, Paul R. (c), Fort Lincoln, N.D., May 6, 1909.
 Zuer, Alfred G., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Aug. 14, 1911.

Note.—Quartermaster sergeants in service Nov. 1, 1912, 404.

(c) Formerly post commissary sergeant.

PAY CLERKS, QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Pay clerks, Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A., name, station, date of appointment:

Armat, Selven B., Philippine Islands, June 29, 1898.
 Baker, Francis J., Portland, Ore., July 16, 1898.
 Baker, Wallace F., St. Paul, Minn., July 2, 1899.
 Beard, Stephen R., Seattle, Wash., March 30, 1899.
 Brett, John Q. A., Paymaster General's Office, Aug. 1, 1884.
 Brigham, George C., Atlanta, Ga., June 27, 1907.
 Brixen, John, Washington, D.C., July 1, 1900.
 Brown, Dudley M., Philippine Islands, June 30, 1893.
 Butler, Abram W., New York, N.Y., July 1, 1881.
 Campbell, Edgar C., Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1900.
 Cave, Richard L. R., Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, 1911.
 Clarke, Jerome, Seattle, Wash., March 1, 1899.
 Coble, Orren R., Philippine Islands, July 21, 1911.
 Coffin, Eugene, Boston, Mass., June 20, 1898.
 Cole, William W., Atlanta, Ga., March 26, 1912.
 Collier, Lute E., San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 10, 1906.
 Comegys, Edward T., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 22, 1905.
 Dabney, W. D., en route to San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1908.
 Daughton, William F., Philippine Islands, Aug. 1, 1903.
 Dixon, William M., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 8, 1911.
 Doane, Guy R., Tientsin, China, Sept. 15, 1903.
 Eckels, Charles B., New York, N.Y., May 21, 1898.
 Eekels, George Z., New York, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1899.
 Eddy, Charles F., Denver, Colo., June 29, 1911.
 Enders, Ed. N., New York, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1905.
 Exley, Clarence M., Paymaster General's Office, July 29, 1898.
 Foster, Horace G., San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 10, 1907.
 Francis, Seymour H., Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1908.
 Graldin, Otto W., Chicago, Ill., Dec. 21, 1909.
 Hall, Carl, New York, N.Y., July 1, 1911.
 Hanks, Louis B., Jr., San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1895.
 Hezimbach, James R., Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1907.
 Hill, Arthur A., Honolulu, Hawaii, Dec. 5, 1907.
 Hisson, Harry E., Philippine Islands, March 15, 1900.
 Hoff, Ernest P., Philippine Islands, April 26, 1906.
 Hopkins, Eugene O., San Antonio, Texas, July 25, 1898.
 Hostetter, Henry S., Washington, D.C., Oct. 17, 1883.
 Hoyt, Percy G., Philippine Islands, Sept. 21, 1909.
 Inslay, Charles R., Fort Riley, Kas., March 29, 1906.
 Kearns, Fred C., Denver, Col., Jan. 1, 1904.
 Legg, Montgomery T., Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1907.
 Liebert, Claude J., New York, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1906.
 Lisle, William J., Philippine Islands, Sept. 7, 1910.
 Lockard, Elmer E., Philippine Islands, June 17, 1898.
 Lovell, George F., Omaha, Neb., June 20, 1898.
 McCary, Michael M., San

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Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, returned on Nov. 5 from his extended inspection of practically all of the posts on the Pacific coast and those along the border and up along the coast to the state of Washington. He left Nov. 6 for a short trip to Boston, returning to Washington on Nov. 8. He was accompanied on both

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trips by Capt. Frank B. McCoy, of the General Staff. Mrs. Wood joined the party on the trip to Boston. General Wood expressed himself as highly pleased with the results of his Western trip. He was not only able to make a study of the conditions at the different Western posts, and thus work out the details of a great many questions that were pending in connection with them, but took occasion to sound the sentiment of the country through which he passed toward the Army. The Chief of Staff was entertained by the different commercial organizations in all of the large cities which he visited. On these occasions he was called upon to discuss military problems, and his utterances were received with enthusiastic approval. General Wood found that the policy of the War Department for a reorganization of the Army on a more scientific and economical basis is being well received throughout the sections which he visited. He made no promises to any locality that he would advocate the establishment of posts to satisfy local sentiment. He told the people generally that the War Department was endeavoring to give the country as much as possible for the money that it is spending on the Army. He expressed the opinion in a number of speeches that there should be closer relations between the Organized Militia and the Army, and that it was the duty of the War Department to assist in the development of the Militia as well as the Regular Army. This sentiment was received with the greatest enthusiasm on every occasion. The development of the reserves under the law passed by the last session of Congress was frequently discussed by General Wood and well received by his auditors. The General was surprised to note the deep interest that is being taken by prominent civilians in the reserve system. He also found a great many believers in some sort of a compulsory military instruction system.

The War Department will shortly inaugurate the policy of retaining officers who are due for promotion at their present posts until after they are promoted. In a number of cases recently officers sent to the Philippines were promoted shortly after they arrived there and returned almost immediately because there were no vacancies in their new grades on the islands. This has not only cost extra transportation, but has put the officers to a great inconvenience.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The national election of Nov. 5, the results of which are recorded in another column, reveals a condition of parties not unlike that which preceded the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1856 the opposition to slavery, and to the parties which were charged with complicity with slavery, had grown so strong that a new party was formed under the leadership of John C. Fremont, a former lieutenant colonel of Mounted Rifles, and a man whose reputation as an explorer and a daring adventurer made him a popular hero, appealing to the imagination of the generation of new voters. James Buchanan, whose absence from the country as Minister to England had saved him from entanglement with the heated controversies of the day, was nominated by the Democrats for President in 1856, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, as a representative of the slave states, was chosen as their candidate for Vice-President. The remnant of the old Whig party selected as their candidates Fillmore and Donelson, while Fremont and William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, were the standard bearers of the newly organized Republican party.

Buchanan and Breckinridge, who had the support of the entire slaveholding interest and others interested in maintaining the existing political conditions, received 174 votes in the Electoral College to 114 for Fremont and the eight of Delaware for Fillmore. But Buchanan's popular vote of 1,838,160 was only forty-five per cent. of the total, Fremont having 1,341,204 votes and Fillmore 874,534. Fremont carried every Northern state except New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, and his vote in these four states was large enough to put them in the doubtful column for future elections. Then came the Dred-Scott decision of 1857, the Kansas-Nebraska excitement, and the John Brown raid, each intensifying the anti-slavery feeling and still further demoralizing existing parties. In 1860 Lincoln was elected, receiving 180 electoral votes to 103 for all other candidates. He was, however, a minority candidate, as was Buchanan, receiving 1,866,452 votes, forty per cent. of the whole popular vote. Of the two Democratic candidates, Douglas received 1,376,957 votes and Breckinridge 849,781. Bell and Everett, representatives of the remnant of the conservative party who wished to avoid the discussion of slavery, which even then threatened the division of the country that followed the election of Lincoln, received 588,879 votes.

We leave our readers to draw the parallel between present conditions and those of the first campaign of the Republican party, destined four years later to secure the control of the country for over half a century, with the exception of two intervals of four years each of Democratic rule under Cleveland. The "moral issue," the rock on which the parties of those earlier days went to pieces, was slavery: now it is the hostility to the "trusts," the "system," the tariff, and the conditions which are believed to give those favored by off existing industrial system an unfair advantage over others, increasing the cost of living, adding to the burdens of poor men or those of moderate means, and restricting the open competition in which the young man finds his possibility of advancement.

We do not wish to be understood as passing judgment as to the merits of the controversies which have distracted the country for so many months until they have reached at the polls at least a temporary settlement. Speaking, however, as a philosophical observer, we may say that the excitement against slavery which gave birth to the Republican party was in a measure exaggerated, and the results of emancipation have not been all that the enthusiastic friends of the negro had hoped for. John Brown's appearance in Virginia with a handful of men and a few boxes of pikes did not result in the servile insurrection he counted on, and how bravely Brown misapprehended the condition of things at the South is shown by the fact that the opportunity to revolt which the Civil War gave was not taken advantage of by the negro, who, as a rule, remained quietly at home to protect his master's property and to continue his loyal service to his master's family while the men of the family went to fight those whose success in battle meant negro emancipation. The majority of the North united in condemning the raid of John Brown, but notwithstanding they were, a few months later, marching by the hundreds of thousand to battle against the Southern enemy—singing, by the way, "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, but his soul is marching on." So now those against whom popular sentiment is aroused are not so black as they are painted, and the evils they are held responsible for are not so great as they appear in the imaginations of those excited by campaign oratory. But hostility to them introduces a new element into our national politics, and what the result will be four years from now we leave each of our readers to decide for himself.

As for the Services, we may congratulate them upon

the fact that the results of the election are so decisive as to leave no doubt as to who is to be in power at Washington. There is no longer the divided responsibility which has for some years confused legislation. The possession of power tends to conservatism; the sense of responsibility which attends the settlement of questions upon which depend our national dignity, and the conservation of the inheritance the fathers have bequeathed to us, will compel a recognition of the importance of the military men in the scheme of our government. Individuals may suffer as new favorites are chosen by those in power, but we have great hopes that Congress will be less disposed than it has been during the period of divided responsibility to make the Services the victim of crude schemes of economy and the football of factions contending for popular favor. Our new President is so far an unknown quantity in his relation to the questions that chiefly concern our readers, but we shall keep them promptly advised of whatever we can learn concerning this matter of such grave importance to them as well as to the country.

THE PROSPECTS UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

Even before Election Day the Cabinet makers for Governor Wilson began to make up a slate for the President-elect. They will probably be busy until March 4, when Governor Wilson will take the oath of office and make his appointments. Governor Wilson weakened the force of the speculations of the Cabinet prophets, however, by announcing that they were "perfectly fruitless." In a statement on Nov. 7 he said: "I mean to keep my mind entirely open with regard to appointments of the first consequence until a future announcement is possible. No announcement will have the least authority which is not made over my own signature. These are matters which must be determined by very deliberate counsel and not by gossip."

It is of interest, however, to note the Cabinet possibilities mentioned. Representative James L. Slayden, of Texas, was one of the first to be put in the field for the War portfolio. Chairman Hay, of the Military Affairs Committee, it is understood, regards his place at the head of the committee as more important than the Secretaryship of War, and Mr. Slayden's friends think that, as he is the ranking member on the Military Committee, he should be appointed Secretary of War. Mr. Slayden is one of the best posted members on the Democratic side on military affairs and has been a close student of Army questions for years. But Mr. Slayden's prospects for a place in the Cabinet are somewhat dimmed by the mentioning of Senator Charles A. Culbertson and Representative Albert S. Burleson for places in the Cabinet. As the Senator and Member are both from Texas it is evident that all three of them could not be appointed from the same state. Texas will do well if it lands one place in the Cabinet. Former Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson and Senator Hoke Smith have also been mentioned in connection with the War Department portfolio. Mr. Dickinson, although he was a member of President Taft's Cabinet, is a Democrat and supported Governor Wilson in the campaign. Senator Smith was a member of Cleveland's Cabinet and is a close friend of the President-elect. Quite an array of distinguished Democratic leaders are being suggested as probable selections for the head of the Navy Department.

In this connection it can be stated upon the highest authority that Governor Wilson favors the maintenance of an adequate Navy. In all probability, according to our informant, Governor Wilson's first message will contain a recommendation for a two-battleship program. The President-elect has not wholly committed himself to this policy, but he has stated that the friends of the Navy will doubtless be perfectly satisfied with the policy of his administration. Among those who are regarded as possible selections for the Navy Department are Chairman Padgett, of the Naval Affairs Committee; Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, William G. McAdoo, Lewis Nixon and Col. Robert M. Thompson. That the President-elect should have under consideration such prominent advocates of an adequate Navy is in itself an assurance that he is fully alive to the importance of maintaining our national defenses. It is understood that Governor Wilson intends to keep the Army and Navy entirely free from political influences, and this accounts for his disposition to take under consideration the name of Mr. Dickinson for Secretary of War and Colonel Thompson for Secretary of the Navy. Although Colonel Thompson has been classed as a Republican he has not been on very cordial terms with the present administration. He was not active in the recent campaign and would not be objectionable to Governor Wilson's partisan advisers. Very few men have done as much for the Navy, and few outside of the Service are as well acquainted with the problems of maintaining the Navy as is Colonel Thompson.

If the Democrats control the Senate, as the returns seem to indicate they will, there will be a change in the chairmanships of the Senate Military and Naval Affairs Committees. On account of the retirement of Senator M. J. Foster, of Louisiana, Senator Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama, will become the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. As the Senator from Alabama takes quite an interest in military affairs, there is little doubt of his appointment. Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, will be entitled to the chairmanship of the Naval Affairs Committee by the rule of seniority. He will be selected if he cares to take charge of the work of the committee. Senator Tillman, however, has never been inclined to seek important committee assign-

ment and on account of the uncertain condition of his health may decline the honor. Even in his early career in the Senate the Senator from South Carolina preferred debating on the floor to committee work. If Senator Tillman does not accept the chairmanship Senator John W. Smith, of Maryland, will probably be selected. He ranks next to Senator Tillman and has always taken an active interest in the Navy.

The elections, according to the latest returns, will create six vacancies on the House Committee on Military Affairs on March 4. The Army will suffer the loss of a distinguished and aggressive friend in the retirement of Representative George W. Prince, of Illinois, who will be succeeded by a Democrat, Stephen A. Hoxworth. Mr. Prince was a victim of the fight in his district between the Progressives and regular Republicans. Another loss to the Army will be the retirement of Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, who was defeated under the same conditions. Representative Butler Ames, of Massachusetts, a graduate of West Point, retired voluntarily, refusing to be a candidate for the nomination. Mr. Ames was one of the ablest champions of the Army in the House. Representative Thomas W. Bradley, of New York, will also retire.

On the Democratic side of the Military Committee there will also be three vacancies. They are Representatives John M. Hamilton, of West Virginia, E. F. Sweet, of Michigan, and Lynden Evans, of Illinois. These members had just become interested in military affairs and gave promise of being useful members of the committee. Five members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs will retire on March 4. Included in the list are Representatives George E. Foss, former chairman; Arthur W. Kopp, of Wisconsin, who ranks next on the Republican side; George A. Loud, of Michigan, Arthur E. Bates, of Pennsylvania, R. B. Macon, of Arkansas, and Robert Turnbull, of Virginia. Mr. Foss will be missed in the next House when the time comes to make a fight for an adequate battleship program. Both while he was chairman and since he has been ranking member on the Republican side, Mr. Foss has been a powerful advocate of maintaining the Navy. He has had differences with the Department over organization questions, but has always supported it in the fight for ships. Mr. Loud and Mr. Bates have always taken a deep interest in the Navy.

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna prints an interview with Hilmi Pasha, the new Turkish Ambassador to Austria, in which the Turkish diplomat says that the situation in Turkey at present is hopeless. Everyone seems to have lost his head. All this comes from Turkey entering entirely unprepared upon a war for which her mobilization preparations were very badly carried out. At the outbreak of the war, according to Hilmi, nobody in Constantinople knew what to do in the new situation. At first the plan was proposed to place 100,000 men on the Servian frontier, between 60,000 and 80,000 men on the Greek frontier and a small body on the Montenegrin frontier. The chief force was to be directed against Bulgaria.

According to this plan 600,000 men would take the field. The plan could not be executed, as owing to the war with Italy the Aegean Sea, through which the transports should pass, was occupied by the Italians. On the only railway line from Constantinople to Adrianople and Salonica it was not possible to bring great numbers of troops from Asia Minor to the Macedonian theaters of war.

It was also true, he said, that up to the last moment his government did not believe that there would be a war, as was shown by the fact that shortly before its outbreak the redifs, who had been called out, were sent home, so that the number of troops ready for effective service was small. Some battalions had only 170 to 200 men. After the war had commenced these could not be reinforced, and, as Kiamil said, "we were obliged to face four fronts which at the present moment press us. We will no longer shed blood uselessly, but will make peace."

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle represents the government as being practically powerless. Its prestige has been altogether shattered by recent events. "Every day," says this writer, "isolated murders occur in the Greek and Jewish quarters, each of which increases the panic."

The London Times printed a despatch dated Rodosto, Nov. 3, describing the wildest kind of a panic there on Nov. 2, when stories similar to that told by the Chronicle's correspondent were current, but did not mention single instance of outrage. Various despatches report terrible sufferings of the peasantry and other non-combatants in the war area. Many of these mingled in the flight of the army from the north. They are destitute, foodless and exhausted. Little children are starved and pinched and their wailing for food jars on the nerves. The weather is very cold, and the cries of the children are heard in the clear air on all sides. There are nightly bivouacs of the fleeing Turkish soldiers, and their death from privation is much more sure than if they awaited the arrival of the Bulgarians. There are villages where many children have died, and large areas of the countryside have been depopulated.

The rear guard of the defeated Turkish army is being pressed back along the line through Tchanta. Poor support by the artillery of the infantry is blamed for this retreat, for the uncovered infantry after trying to face an artillery fire from the Bulgarians had to turn their backs. The fierceness of the fire at their backs

almost invariably made these retreats helter-skelter flights.

Small bodies of defeated Turkish troops had begun to enter Constantinople. The men were cowed with defeat, but were desperate with hunger, for they had not eaten anything for nearly eighty hours previously. They were rain sodden and filled with the conviction that their defeat was due to the Christians who had enlisted with the Turks.

When the terror-stricken soldiers fleeing from Lule Burgas arrived at Rodosto famished and weary, but full of furious hate against the infidel, the thin veneer of European civilization vanished like mist in the sunlight and a scene of horror followed. The town was given up to massacre, outrage and pillage. It was set on fire in seven places. Children were hurled into the raging flames. In their agony and fear many took to boats and tried to get to the open sea. In some cases the boatmen massacred them; in others those who trusted to the sea found a more merciful death beneath the waves. The correspondent does not give the date of this massacre.

The Secretary of War has addressed letters to the Governors of the states asking them to assist in carrying out the proposed reorganization of the Army and the organized Militia. Already some of the commanding officers of the Militia have taken steps to perfect organizations in their states, and the general plan of creating brigade inspections is being well received throughout the Militia. Strange as it may seem, the Militia responds more readily to the proposed reorganization than the Regular Army. On account of the location of the Army posts and a number of other features of the tactical organization of the Army, the process of reorganization is a slow one in the Army. Yet it is believed that it will be possible by next year to bring about certain minor changes which will place the department commanders in command of brigades. This will be done without making any changes in the headquarters of the department commanders and very little changes in the stations of the troops. The brigadier generals will simply be assigned to the command of brigades without regard to the territorial limits of their commands. It is proposed, if possible, during the next summer's maneuvers, to mobilize each of the brigades with the department commanders in command. This will give the general officers a long-sought-for command of large forces of troops.

Another effort will be made in the approaching Congress to reduce the strength of the Cavalry. It is understood that it will not originate with Chairman Hay, of the Military Affairs Committee, but certain Democrats in the House have not given up their idea of a reduction in the Cavalry along the lines of the attempt that was made at the last session of Congress. According to reports that are current in Washington, Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, is an advocate of the reduction of the Cavalry by five regiments. President Taft and the Republican Senate will be more determined in their stand against any reduction of the Cavalry than they were at last session. The President, it is said, will not hesitate to veto either a special bill or an appropriation bill which contains any such provision, and it is not probable that any legislation reducing the Cavalry will pass Congress before March 4. What will be the attitude of President-elect Wilson and the Senate if it is Democratic, after March 4, can only be conjectured.

Although the wireless telegraph towers at Arlington are only working under half power the operators have been able to reach all the stations on the Atlantic coast from Key West to Portland, and as far in the interior as a private station in Chicago. The Navy Department has instructed the different stations not to attempt to reply by telegraph, but to make written reports upon the communications that they receive from the Arlington station. Both Key West and Portland have reported that no difficulty was experienced in reading the messages from the Arlington station. The same report has been received at the Navy Department from Chicago.

Advices from a reliable source are to the effect that President-elect Wilson has expressed a desire to make a careful study of conditions in the Army and of military questions before he makes any change in the office of Chief of Staff. On this account Major Gen. Leonard Wood may be asked to continue as Chief of Staff after March 4. In the event of a change it is said that either Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry or Major Gen. Arthur Murray may be selected. Both of these officers have powerful friends who will be close to the new administration.

Another step in the efficient and rapid supply of naval ordnance material to ships afloat has been taken by Admiral Twining in connection with service ammunition. Hereafter it will be unnecessary for commanding officers to request the supply of service ammunition either by letter or by requisition. Action will be taken in the Bureau of Ordnance immediately upon the receipt of ammunition cards. All ammunition called for in the column headed "Short of allowance" will be ordered immediately unless orders covering the reported shortages have already been issued.

The Army transport Logan arrived Nov. 2 at Manila, P.I., with twenty-five officers and 242 casualties. The Army transport Dix arrived at Seattle Nov. 4.

THE NATIONAL ELECTION.

According to the latest returns of the national election held on Tuesday, Nov. 5, Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, and the Democratic party of which he is a standard bearer scored one of the most decisive victories recorded in our history. It is estimated that Governor Wilson will have 442 votes in the Electoral College to 77 for Theodore Roosevelt and 12 for William H. Taft. The states counted for Roosevelt are Minnesota, Michigan, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Washington; for Taft, Idaho, Utah and Vermont. Wyoming is in doubt between Wilson and Taft, the latest returns showing Wilson slightly in the lead. The other thirty-nine states are for Wilson, whose majority, if Wyoming is included, is 353, his plurality over Roosevelt 365 and over Taft 430; Roosevelt leading Taft by 65 votes. Necessary for choice, 266. In 1896 McKinley received 271 electoral votes and Bryan 176; in 1900 McKinley received 292 electoral votes and Bryan 155; in 1904 Roosevelt received 336 electoral votes and Parker 140; in 1908 Taft received 328 electoral votes and Bryan 162. It is estimated that the Democrats will have a clear majority of 145 in the House of Representatives, with a prospect of controlling the Senate, although the upper house will be very close.

Such figures as are obtainable on the popular vote indicate plainly that Wilson will not get a majority of the total number cast. Only three states so far have tabulated their votes—Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont. In many states the popular vote has been only roughly estimated thus far, but the reports indicate that the combined vote of Roosevelt and Taft will be approximately 1,000,000 more than the vote for Governor Wilson.

The cause of woman suffrage made significant advances. According to reports received at the headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage Association, Arizona, Oregon and Kansas voted to accord votes to women, while Michigan was said still to be in doubt. Wisconsin returned an adverse verdict. The Socialists found great consolation in their estimate that 800,000 votes were cast for their party throughout the country. Schenectady and Milwaukee, however, repudiated their votes of other years whereby they had elected Socialist Mayors.

The following is given as a list of Governors elected:

Colorado.....	Elias M. Ammons (D.)
Connecticut.....	Simeon E. Baldwin (D.)
Delaware.....	Charles R. Miller (R.)
Florida.....	Park Trammell (D.)
Idaho.....	John M. Haines (R.)
Illinois.....	Edward F. Dunne (D.)
Indiana.....	Samuel M. Ralston (D.)
Iowa.....	George W. Clarke (R.)
Kansas.....	Arthur Capper (R.)
Massachusetts.....	Eugene N. Foss (D.)
Michigan.....	Woodbridge N. Ferris (D.)
Minnesota.....	Adolph O. Eberhart (R.)
Missouri.....	Elliott W. Major (D.)
Montana.....	Samuel V. Stewart (D.)
Nebraska.....	John H. Morehead (D.)
New York.....	William Sulzer (D.)
North Carolina.....	Locke Craig (D.)
North Dakota.....	L. B. Hanna (R.)
Ohio.....	James M. Cox (D.)
Rhode Island.....	Aram J. Pothier (R.)
South Carolina.....	Cole L. Blase (D.)
South Dakota.....	Frank Byrne (R.)
Tennessee.....	B. W. Hooper (Fus.)
Texas.....	Oscar B. Colquitt (D.)
Utah.....	William Spry (R.)
Washington.....	Ernest Lister (D.)
West Virginia.....	H. D. Hatfield (R. and P.)
Wisconsin.....	F. E. McGovern (R.)

CONGRESSMEN WHOSE TERMS END.

As a result of the national elections on Nov. 5, according to the returns so far, the termination of the Sixty-second Congress on March 4 next will take back to private life 125 Representatives, whose names follow:

Aiken, Wyatt, South Carolina; Akin, Theron, New York; Ames, Butler, Massachusetts; Anderson, Carl C., Ohio; Andrus, John E., New York; Ayres, Steven B., New York.

Bates, Arthur L., Pennsylvania; Berger, Victor L., Wisconsin; Boehne, John W., Indiana; Bowman, Charles C., Pennsylvania; Bradley, Thomas W., New York; Brantley, William G., Georgia.

Cannon, Joseph G., Illinois; Catlin, Theron E., Missouri; Connell, Richard E., New York; Cox, James M., Ohio; Crago, Thomas S., Pennsylvania; Cravens, Ben, Arkansas; Crumpacker, Edgar D., Indiana; Currier, Frank D., New Hampshire; Curry, George, New Mexico.

Dalzell, John, Pennsylvania; Daugherty, James A., Missouri; Davidson, James H., Wisconsin; De Forest, Henry S., New York; Denver, Matthew R., Ohio; Dickson, William A., Mississippi; Dodds, Francis H., Michigan; Draper, William H., New York; Dwight, John W., New York; Dyer, L. C., Missouri.

Ellerbe, J. Edwin, South Carolina.

Foote, Benjamin K., Pennsylvania; Fornes, Charles V., New York; Foss, George Edmund, Illinois; Francis, William B., Ohio; Fuller, Charles E., Illinois.

Gardner, John J., New Jersey; Good, James W., Iowa; Gould, Samuel W., Maine; Gregg, Curtis H., Pennsylvania.

Hanna, Louis B., North Dakota; Harris, Robert O., Massachusetts; Hartman, Jesse L., Pennsylvania; Heald, William H., Delaware; Henry, E. Stevens, Connecticut; Biggins, Edwin W., Connecticut; Houston, William C., Tennessee; Howard, William S., Georgia; Howland, Paul, Ohio; Hughes, James A., West Virginia; Hughes, William, New Jersey; Hull, Cordell, Tennessee; Humphrey, William E., Washington.

James, Ollie M., Kentucky.

Kendall, N. E., Iowa; Kent, William, California; Kindred, John J., New York; Kopp, Arthur W., Wisconsin.

Lafean, Daniel F., Pennsylvania; Lamb, John, Virginia; Lawrence, George P., Massachusetts; Lee, Robert E., Pennsylvania; Lindsay, George H., New York; Littlepage, Adam B., West Virginia; Littleton, Martin W., New York; Longworth, Nicholas, Ohio.

McCall, Samuel W., Massachusetts; McCreary, George D., Pennsylvania; McHenry, John G., Pennsylvania; McKenzie, John C., Illinois; McKinley, William B., Illinois; McKinney, James, Illinois; McLaughlin, James C., Michigan; McMorran, Henry, Michigan.

Macon, Robert B., Arkansas; Martin, John A., Colorado; Matthews, Charles, Pennsylvania; Mays, Dannite H., Florida; Moon, Reuben O., Pennsylvania; Moore, John M., Texas; Morgan, Dick T., Oklahoma.

Needham, James C., California; Nelson, John M., Wisconsin; Norris, George W., Nebraska; Nye, Frank M., Minnesota.

Olmsted, Marlin E., Pennsylvania.

Padgett, Lemuel P., Tennessee; Parran, Thomas, Mary-

land; Pickett, Charles E., Iowa; Post, James D., Ohio; Powers, Caleb, Kentucky; Pray, Charles N., Montana; Prince, George W., Illinois; Pujo, Arsene P., Louisiana; Randell, Choice B., Texas; Ransdell, Joseph E., Louisiana; Redfield, William C., New York; Reyburn, William S., Pennsylvania; Robinson, Joseph T., Arkansas; Rodenberg, William A., Illinois; Rucker, Atterton W., Colorado.

Sheppard, Morris, Texas; Smith, J. M. C., Michigan; Smith, Sylvester C., California; Speer, Peter M., Pennsylvania; Stack, Edmund J., Illinois; Sullaway, Cyrus A., New Hampshire; Sulzer, William, New York; Sweet, Edwin F., Michigan; Switzer, Robert M., Ohio.

Taylor, Edward L., Jr., Ohio; Thayer, John A., Massachusetts; Thistlewood, Napoleon B., Illinois; Tilson, John Q., Connecticut; Turnbull, Robert, Virginia.

Utter, George H., Rhode Island.

Vare, William S., Pennsylvania; Vreeland, Edward B., New York.

Wedemeyer, William W., Michigan; Whitacre, John J., Ohio; Willis, Frank B., Ohio; Wilson, William B., Pennsylvania; Wilson, William W., Illinois; Wood, Ira W., New Jersey.

Young, H. Olin, Michigan.

Of the above Hughes, of New Jersey, now a judge, will no doubt be made a Senator from his state; and William Sulzer has been elected Governor of New York.

NEW MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The new members of Congress who take the places of those who failed of renomination or re-election are the following, given by states:

Alabama—J. W. Abercrombie (D.).

Arkansas—T. H. Carraway (D.), O. T. Wingo (D.), S. M. Taylor (D.).

California—G. Zunwalt (D.), C. F. Curry (R.), J. I. Nolan (P.), D. S. Church (D.), J. McLoughlin (R.), William Kettner (D.).

Colorado—G. Kindel (D.), H. H. Seldomridge (D.), E. Keating (D.).

Connecticut—A. Lonergan (D.), B. F. Mahan (D.), W. Kennedy (D.).

Delaware—F. Brockson (D.).

Florida—E. Wilson (D.), C. L'Engle (D.).

Georgia—C. R. Crisp (D.), J. R. Walker (D.).

Idaho—A. T. Smith (R.).

Illinois—G. E. Gorman (D.), J. McAndrews (D.), F. A. Britten (R.), C. M. Thompson (P.), W. H. Hinebaugh (P.), I. F. Edwards (P.), C. H. Tavenner (D.), S. A. Hotworth (D.), L. Fitz Henry (D.), F. T. O'Hair (D.), C. M. Borchers (D.), W. N. Baltz (D.), R. P. Hill (D.), W. E. Williams (D.), L. B. Stricker (D.).

Indiana—C. Lieb (D.), J. R. Peterson (D.).

Iowa—M. Connelly (D.), S. C. Huber (D.), S. Kirkpatrick (D.), G. Scott (R.).

Kansas—Joseph Taggart (D.), F. A. Neely (D.).

Kentucky—A. W. Barkley (D.), H. H. Leavey (P.).

Louisiana—J. W. Elder (D.), L. L. Morgan (D.), Dr. L. Lazaro (D.), J. B. Aswell (D.).

Maine—F. Goodwin (R.).

Maryland—F. O. Smith (D.).

Massachusetts—A. T. Treadway (R.), S. E. Winslow (R.), J. J. Rogers (R.), M. F. Phelan (D.), F. S. Dietrich (D.), E. Gilmore (D.), T. C. Thacher (D.).

Michigan—H. F. Probert (P.), C. S. Carney (D.), C. K. Mates (R.), L. C. Crampton (R.), W. H. Seers (P.), P. O. Lindquist (R.), W. H. Hill (P.).

Minnesota—G. R. Smith (R.), J. Manahan (R. and P.).

Mississippi—P. E. Quin (D.).

Missouri—W. L. Igoe (D.), M. J. Gill (D.), P. D. Decker (D.).

Montana—T. Stout (D.), J. N. Evans (D.).

Nebraska—C. O. Lobeck (D.), D. V. Stephens (D.), S. R. Barton (R. and P.).

New Hampshire—E. E. Reed (D.), R. B. Stephens (D.).

New Jersey—J. T. Baker (D.), A. B. Walsh (D.), L. J. Martin (D.), R. G. Bremer (D.), J. J. Eagan (D.).

New York—L. Brown (D.), D. J. O'Leary (D.), H. H. Dale (P.), D. P. Griffin (D.), J. H. O'Brien (D.), H. A. Metz (D.), T. D. Sullivan (D.), J. M. Levy (D.), P. J. Dooling (D.), J. S. Carew (D.), F. Leonard, Jr. (D.), H. Bruckner (D.), J. A. Goulden (D.), W. S. Oglesby (D.), B. L. Taylor (D.), E. Platt (R.), G. McClellan (D.), P. G. Ten Eyck (D.), J. S. Parker (R.), S. Wallen (R.), E. A. Merritt, Jr. (R.), T. B. Dunn (R.), C. M. Hamilton (R.).

North Dakota—G. M. Young (R.), P. D. Norton (R.).

Ohio—H. Gard (D.), S. D. Fess (R.), R. G. Hughey (R.), W. W. Durbin (D.), C. L. Brumbaugh (D.), J. A. Key (D.), D. A. Hollingsworth (R.), R. McCullough (R.), W. Gordon (D.), Crosser (D.), Bowdle, S. (D.).

Oklahoma—J. J. Coomey (D.), J. S. Davenport (D.), W. H. Murray (D.), J. B. Thompson (D.), C. Weaver (D.).

Oregon—N. J. Sinnott (R.), A. W. Lafferty (R.).

Pennsylvania—G. S. Graham (R.), G. W. Edmonds (R.), J. W. Logue (D.), R. R. Difenderfer (D.), J. J. Casey (D.), A. B. Garner (R.), W. B. Ainey (R. and P.), E. R. Keiss (R.), J. V. Lesser (D.), F. L. Dershaw (D.), A. S. Kreider (R.), W. W. Bailey (D.), A. R. Brobeck (D.), A. L. Keister (R.), W. N. Carr (D.), H. Temple (P.), M. W. Shreve (R. and P.), W. J. Hutchins (R.), M. C. Kelly (R. and P.), J. F. Burke (R.), E. E. Greenawalt (D.), G. R. McLean (D.), J. Hawley (D.), G. B. Shaw (D.).

Rhode Island—G. F. O'Shaughnessy (D.), P. G. Gerry (D.), A. Kennedy (R.).

South Carolina—G. F. O'Shaughnessy (D.), Z. W. Bliss (R.), J. W. Ragsdale (D.).

South Dakota—C. H. Dillon (R. and P.), C. H. Burke (R. and P.), E. W. Martin (R. and P.).

Tennessee—S. R. Sells (R.), C. W. Turner (D.).

Texas—H. W. Vaughn (D.), S. Rayburn (D.), J. H. Eagle (D.), H. W. Summers (D.), D. E. Garrett (D.).

Utah—J. Johnson (R.).

Vermont—F. L. Green (R.), F. Plumley (R.).

Virginia—A. J. Montague (D.), W. A. Watson (D.).

Washington—D. Landon (P.), F. N. Goodwin (P.).

West Virginia—S. B. Avis (R.), J. F. Beavers (D.), H. Sutherland (R.).

Wisconsin—M. E. Burke (D.), W. J. Cary (R.), W. H. Stafford (D.), M. K. Reilly (D.), T. F. Konop (D.), J. A. Frear (R.).

Wyoming—F. W. Mondell (D.).

he will take matters into his own hands. The seriousness of the situation was reported to the State Department Nov. 6 by Commander Hutchinson, who stated that the federals were in fear of an attack which they could not repulse. The streets on each side of the consulate have been barricaded, and in the event of a rebel attack a large force of bluejackets will be landed from the Wheeling to guard the consulate and the custom house.

REPORTS OF GENERAL BLISS.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., presents his annual report as commander of the Eastern Division for the year ending June 30, 1912, and also his annual report as commander Department of the East. The general disposition of the troops has not undergone any change, the total number being 985 officers and 21,567 enlisted men. Three General Staff officers are required to properly conduct the work which properly falls within the scope of General Staff duties. Camps of instruction for Cavalry officers were held in Maryland, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Tennessee, with three instructors and twenty student officers, and were without exception very successful.

The establishment of the division organization has added largely to the work of the Adjutant General's office. The new system of using carbon copies, which is proposed, will enable the present force of civilian clerks to follow the card record system, which is now beyond their abilities. To secure competent clerks and stenographers the minimum salary should be \$1,200. Three more officers are required for the Adjutant General's Department.

Inspections indicate a satisfactory condition of discipline and instruction of troops. The organization of the division with an increase in the number of posts from thirty-six to forty-seven has added largely to correspondence. Satisfactory progress has been made in constructive work. The division has fifty-one steam vessels and twenty-nine gasoline vessels operated by the Quartermaster's Department. Statistics of sickness show a marked improvement, and the sanitary conditions of the division as a rule have been good. Two dental surgeons have been doing the work which would require twenty-one surgeons.

Satisfactory progress has been made on the progressive military map, though the preparation of maps for the maneuver camp has taken up considerable time. Proper requests for ordnance supplies have been promptly made and the supplies have been in general satisfactory. An inspection of fire control installations by district artillery engineers has proved highly satisfactory. All the various installation systems are in need of complete rehabilitation.

Of the 127 enlisted men attending the school for bakers and cooks twenty-one were members of the U.S. Marine Corps. Reports of field inspections indicate a satisfactory state of field efficiency. With the exception of those located in the Canal Zone the troops are satisfactorily sheltered. Discipline and instruction in the Coast Artillery are satisfactory. Powder for major caliber guns falls far below requirements in initial velocity.

Of Militia 103 companies have received instruction in the division during the year. Excepting the exercises for Coast Artillery Reserves conducted in Artillery districts, there were no combined maneuvers or camps of instruction held during the year; but the prescribed garrison instruction, including practice marches, such field exercises at or near posts as were practicable, instruction in athletics, small arms practice and artillery service practice were carried out, with generally satisfactory results at posts and in Artillery districts.

Small arms practice, as conducted under the present regulations, seriously hampers the progressive instruction of troops at most posts in the Department of the East, not only because the limited number of available ranges makes it necessary for many organizations to leave their posts for practice, but because the prescribed course takes up an undue proportion of the time available for outdoor instruction.

It is very much to be desired that the scheme of instruction of troops should be so arranged as to shorten the time devoted to small arms practice, and to allot to other equally important subjects their due share of the available time.

A considerable amount of Infantry instruction is now required of Coast Artillery troops, and there is no possible way in which they can receive that instruction, including the care of themselves and their transportation in the field, instruction in the principles of marching and camping, in tactical exercises, and in all other matters incident to field service, so well or in so short a time as by participation in the mobile Army maneuvers.

Company commanders are criticised for leaving instruction of subordinates wholly to the garrison school, and neglecting their own duties in the premises. Concluding, General Bliss says: "I believe that much of the power that was given many years ago to subordinate commanders by the Articles of War, and the Regulations made thereunder, and which power was subsequently gradually centered at higher headquarters for little other reason than the improvement in facilities for communication, could well be restored to them with great advantage to the discipline and efficiency of the military service and with great restriction in paper work."

No general comments or recommendations affecting the general policy or the Service as a whole are included in this report. These have been or will be submitted in special reports.

HOW THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW APPLIES.

In response to a request from the Navy Department the Attorney General Oct. 3 rendered an opinion construing the act of the last Congress limiting the hours of work of mechanics and others engaged on government contract work. The question to be decided was where the Government must draw the line of the eight-hour day in purchasing materials for its own use.

The Attorney General held, broadly, that where work for the general public in any manufacturing plant ceased and work for the Government began there the eight-hour restriction must be applied. In other words, in the manufacture of a gun, for instance, as soon as a particular steel has been selected to be made into a gun, out of a lot of forgings intended for other purposes, all work done on that particular forging thereafter must be under the eight-hour restriction, while work on the other forgings not intended for the Government need not be done under the eight-hour restriction.

The Attorney General held there was nothing in the law to prevent a mechanic employed in a plant doing work for the Government from putting in additional

hours working on material not destined for government use after he had worked eight hours.

"While theoretically it is possible for a mill to drop its government work and take up private contracts for two or four hours more than the eight-hour day," Acting Secretary Winthrop declared on Nov. 6, "practically this law will result in assuring an eight-hour day to every workman engaged in government work."

The Attorney General pointed out that it was impracticable to attempt to carry the application of the eight-hour restriction back through all the ramifications of work done on material which finally emerges into an article for government use.

DEATH OF GENERAL O'REILLY, U.S.A.

Major Gen. Robert Maitland O'Reilly, U.S.A., retired, Surgeon General of the Army from Sept. 7, 1902, to Jan. 14, 1909, died Nov. 3, 1912, at Washington, D.C. He was born at Philadelphia Jan. 15, 1845, his parents being John and Ellen (Maitland) O'Reilly. His ancestors settled in Pennsylvania before the Revolution, being a branch of the distinguished Irish family to which belonged that distinguished General O'Reilly who was Captain-General of Cuba and one time Spanish Governor of Louisiana.

He began the study of medicine while still a youth, and was appointed an acting medical cadet at the Cuyler General Hospital at Philadelphia in the summer of 1862. As medical cadet he served in the field hospital of the 1st Army Corps at Gettysburg, and in 1864 with the Army of the Cumberland and at the headquarters of General Thomas. After the capture of Atlanta he was ordered to General Hospital No. 3 on Lookout Mountain. In November, 1864, he was ordered back to Philadelphia, where he served in various hospitals until his discharge, when he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1866, the centennial year of that institution.

In May, 1867, he entered the Medical Corps of the Army, and served in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming during the next eight years. He was on duty in Washington from 1882 to 1889, and again from 1893 to 1897, during both of which tours of service he was the family physician and intimate friend of President Grover Cleveland. The outbreak of the Spanish-American War found General O'Reilly, then a major, doing duty as post surgeon at Fort Wayne, Mich., and he accompanied the 19th Infantry from that post to Mobile, Ala., where he was appointed chief surgeon of the 1st Independent Division. On May 20, 1898, having been commissioned lieutenant colonel and Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, he became chief surgeon of the 4th Army Corps, with which he served at Tampa, Fla., and Huntsville, Ala. He served in Cuba from Nov. 16, 1898, to Nov. 11, 1899, being most of that time chief surgeon of the division. Upon his return to the United States he was stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., and at San Francisco as chief surgeon, Department of California, until Sept. 7, 1902, when he was appointed Surgeon General of the Army.

The changes and advances which he affected during the six years and four months of his incumbency of that office will always make it memorable in the history of the Medical Department. The Spanish War had found the Medical Department of the Army, in common with the other staff departments, quite inadequately equipped both in personnel and matériel to meet its obligations, and in spite of much excellent work accomplished with the inadequate means at its disposal it was severely criticised. General O'Reilly determined to make a careful study of the grounds for such criticism and to make systematic efforts to remedy the defects discovered. The material for such a study was at hand in the report of the Dodge Commission, appointed by President McKinley, to study the conduct of the Spanish War, which in the course of its investigation had given special attention to the Medical Department and accumulated a large mass of evidence from every available source concerning it. The conclusions of the commission were embodied in seven recommendations, which contemplated a reorganization of the commissioned Medical Corps, the establishment of a volunteer Hospital Corps in time of war, a reserve corps of trained women nurses, an adequate accumulation of medical supplies for war, the charge of transportation by the Medical Department to such an extent as would secure prompt shipment of medical supplies, simplification of administrative paper work, and such legislation as would enable medical officers to draw from the Subsistence Department the necessary funds for the proper feeding of the sick. So far as these recommendations could be carried out by administrative authority General O'Reilly set methodically to work to do so.

The entire medical equipment was thoroughly overhauled, all unserviceable material eliminated and separate depots for field medical supplies were established, at which assembling of these supplies went on steadily and continuously as rapidly as the supplies could be purchased, by which every cent which could be saved from the appropriation was devoted to this purpose. The result is that the Medical Department will in future be enabled to equip its hospitals and field units much more rapidly than they can be organized and their personnel brought together. The relations of the Medical Department with the Red Cross were studied and arranged. The questions of transportation were solved. The details of record and correspondence were simplified. A new system of subsistence for the sick developed, and last, in point of time, after four years of persistent and determined effort the Medical Corps was reorganized in a satisfactory and effective manner.

In connection with this reorganization the creation of a Medical Reserve Corps was a measure not foreseen by the commission, which has added greatly to the capacity for expansion of the Medical Corps in time of war.

Although the system of immunization against typhoid fever, which is now producing such admirable results in the Army, has been developed and adopted during the administration of the present Surgeon General, General O'Reilly was always proud of the fact that he organized and was president of the board of distinguished scientists which recommended to the War Department the experimental adoption of anti-typhoid vaccination.

The first symptoms of the disease from which he died were observed while he was still in active service, and for some years he has lived a very retired and quiet life. Few men are mourned by so many or such devoted friends. His exquisite courtesy and refinement, his wide scholarship and the wit which is the gift of his race gave him a charm which was acknowledged by all who came within the circle of his acquaintance, and which was increased by his personal comeliness. His remains were interred at Arlington, by the side of his only son, on the morning of Nov. 5, 1912, with full military honors, the escort being commanded by Gen. Albert L. Mills. The

committee of the order of the M.O.L.L.U.S. and a host of friends attended the funeral services.

TEST OF 14-INCH DISAPPEARING GUN.

The first test of a seacoast 14-inch disappearing gun and carriage for rapidity of fire was held on Nov. 4 at Sandy Hook Proving Ground. The conditions of the test were practically those of service. Six rounds were fired in 3 minutes 44.3 seconds. The regulation now in force in the Coast Artillery Corps that the primer be inserted while the breech block is being rotated in closing was observed during the test, the rotation of the breech block being interrupted sufficiently long to permit of attaching the short lanyard and of inserting the primer. The fitting of a firing device to this gun which will render this delay unnecessary is contemplated before its issue to the Service. The use of this device will shorten the time of firing about five seconds per round. Delays occurred during the second and sixth rounds; during the second round due to the cocking of the last two powder sections while being rammed, and during the sixth round by the failure of the primer to explode when the trigger of the firing pistol was pulled. Firing was done electrically by storage battery during the first five rounds, the sixth round being fired by the service lanyard, which was attached as soon as the failure to fire electrically occurred. As the firing circuit functioned properly after the test it is not known whether the failure was due to a temporarily open circuit or a defective primer.

Three lots of powder were used for the six rounds and the elevation used was ten degrees. The ranges obtained follow: First round, 343 lbs. international smokeless powder, range 12,700 yards; second and third rounds, 337 lbs. Du Pont smokeless powder, lot 88, ranges 12,510, 12,550 yards; fourth, fifth and sixth rounds, 331 lbs. Du Pont smokeless powder, lot 85, ranges 12,510, 12,540, 12,450 yards.

Neither gun nor carriage developed any defect during the firing. Weight of gun, 50 tons; of carriage complete, 286 tons; of all recoiling parts, 160 tons. Weight of counterweight and cage, 74.5 tons; of all parts that move in azimuth, 262 tons; of projectile, 1,660 lbs.; of powder charge, 340 lbs.

The maximum range of gun obtained in test firings at fifteen degrees elevation was 300 yards short of ten miles. Range at this test was 7.3 miles.

Officers present at the test were: Major Gen. T. H. Barry and staff; Col. W. A. Simpson, A.G.; Col. J. S. Mallory, Inf.; Capt. J. E. Woodward, Inf.; Major I. W. Rand, M.C.; Lieut. S. W. French, M.C.; Capt. A. Gleaves, Comdr. F. L. Sawyer, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Schuyler, Lieut. G. P. Brown, Lieut. T. H. Taylor, all U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, C. of O.; Cols. R. Birnie, O. B. Mitcham, Lieut. Cols. E. B. Babbit, O. C. Horney, Majors J. E. Hoffer, L. T. Hillman, Capt. H. J. Hatch, H. K. Rutherford, W. J. McCaughey, Lieuts. L. W. McIntosh, F. A. Doniat, T. J. Smith, J. J. Thomas, C. A. Eaton, L. J. Ahern, H. T. Pillans, F. C. Wallace, all Ord. Dept.; Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, C. of C.A.; Cols. J. V. White, W. C. Rafferty, Lieut. Cols. H. L. Hawthorne, W. G. Haan, M. K. Barroll, Majors F. W. Coe, E. Landon, R. S. Abernethy, Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, Gen. Staff; S. D. Embick, L. C. Crawford, A. J. Cooper, L. C. Brinton, A. F. Casad, Lieuts. W. R. McCleary, W. S. Dowd, R. H. Smith, W. M. Wilhelm, C. D. Peirce, J. G. Booton, E. B. Gray, all Coast Art. Corps.; Col. A. C. Ducat, Lieut. Col. B. W. Dunn, U.S.A., retired; Mr. Stout, Bethlehem Steel Company; Mr. J. B. King, Midvale Steel Company; Colonel Church, of the Army and Navy Journal; Mr. W. Banks, New York city; Mr. Brinkley, representing New York Sun.

A LESSON FOR THE MOROS.

The trial, conviction and sentence to death of Panglima Indanan, headman of Parang Ward, Jolo, last August, for the murder of the Moro Sariol, one of his followers, came, the Mindanao Herald tells us, as a distinct shock to the higher-ups among the Jolo Moros. Continuing the Herald says:

"It was, perhaps, the most important trial that has taken place in the Moro province for that reason, not so much on account of the character of his victim, who was merely another cattle thief, but because of the fact that for the first time in the history of Jolo under American rule a powerful and influential panglima and headman with a big following has been brought to trial for his misdeeds and convicted in an orderly way in the Court of First Instance by an overwhelming array of evidence furnished by his own followers.

"And this was done through the patient, persistent effort of District Governor Reed (Capt. William O. Reed, 6th Cav.), whose early experience as a lawyer well fitted him to marshal the witnesses, get their stories from them, and hold them in line until they had given the full account of this atrocious murder on the witness stand. The motive for the murder was the fear Panglima Indanan had lest Sariol, if sent into Jolo on the warrant charging him with cattle stealing, might disclose the evil-doings of his master.

"Therefore he sent for Sariol, had him brought to his house, where he was seized and his hands securely tied behind him. This was in the afternoon and Sariol was left tied to a bench until it became dark. Then from his canopied bed, where the Panglima was accustomed to recline with one or more of his ten wives about him, he issued the death warrant to a gang of his followers and directed them to take Sariol down into the Chinese cemetery, a lonely spot near the swamp, and there to do him to death. Incidentally, he handed a new barong to the leader of his band of executioners and suggested to him to 'test its quality on Sariol.' It was later returned to him, after his victim had been chopped to death, with the remark that 'it was no good, as it did not go deep enough and cut through the bones.'

"That his victim might not be sent out of the world without some slight preparation of a religious character, Panglima Indanan very considerably sent for Iman Kiran, a Mohammedan priest, and ordered him to accompany the gang and read the Koran to Sariol. Then they all went down to the Chinese cemetery and the Panglima laid back on his cushions to enjoy another pipe of opium."

Immediately after the trial of Indanan his two sons were convicted of robbery with homicide. "When the procession of prisoners was formed at the Jolo jail and, escorted by the Scouts, marched down on board the steamer to take them to Zamboanga for safekeeping, Panglima Indanan at the head securely handcuffed and his two sons following close behind, the Moros stood around wide-eyed, wondering what new thing had struck Jolo. And there are other Panglimas and other headmen

in Jolo who are doing a lot of hard thinking just now, and—Governor Reed is still on the job."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Illinois has been assigned to duty with the Third Division, Atlantic Fleet.

The Hartford has been assigned to duty as station ship at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, has been transferred from the Rainbow to the Saratoga.

The U.S.S. Paul Jones and the U.S.S. Hull were placed in full commission and first reserve, respectively, at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on Oct. 30, 1912.

Upon arrival at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., or as soon thereafter as practicable, the U.S.S. Cleveland has been ordered placed in first reserve and the U.S.S. Independence out of commission.

The U.S.S. Baltimore was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on Oct. 31, 1912.

The Cumberland has been detached from duty at the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

The Charleston has relieved the Philadelphia as receiving ship at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

The Philadelphia has relieved the Nipsic as prison ship at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

The U.S.S. Porter was placed out of commission at the navy yard, New York, on Nov. 1, 1912.

The U.S.S. Illinois was placed in full commission and the U.S.S. Nebraska in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on Nov. 2, 1912.

The U.S.S. Nipsic was placed out of commission at Puget Sound, Wash., Nov. 4, 1912.

The U.S.S. Nashville, Comdr. W. D. MacDougall, was ordered on Nov. 5 to sail for Santo Domingo instead of the Baltimore, which put into Norfolk for repairs at the navy yard. The Nashville, at Bluefields, Nicaragua, will carry out the instructions given to the Baltimore by taking half of the marines from the transport Prairie and proceeding to the north side of the island. As soon as repaired the Baltimore will be ordered to Santo Domingo to relieve the Nashville.

The keel of the U.S. battleship Nevada was laid down in the Fore River Shipyard, Quincy, Mass., Nov. 4, 1912. The Nevada will be 583 feet long and 95 feet beam, and will have a displacement of 27,600 tons. She will carry ten 14-inch guns in four turrets, besides a secondary battery. Her contract calls for delivery in January, 1915.

Naval Constr. Richard H. Robinson, U.S.N., has the design of the new U.S. battleship Pennsylvania, which will be the largest warship afloat, well in hand. A model of her hull has been built and tested as to the comparative displacement, speed, etc., in the experimenting tank at the Washington Navy Yard. The cut of the bow, the position of the turrets, funnel and the two cage masts have been determined. Like the battleships Nevada and Oklahoma, now building, the Pennsylvania will have four turrets and three guns in each instead of two. Naval Constructor Robinson, who accompanied the fleet on its world's cruise as far as San Francisco, has taken part in designing all battleships since the South Carolina and the Michigan, including the North Dakota, the Florida, the Utah, the New York, the Texas, the Oklahoma and the Nevada.

Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., will thoroughly test models of ships with corrugated sides below the water line in the tank at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., this winter. The success of this type of ship, four of which were built in England, leads some officers of the Navy to believe that the same idea might be applied to battleships. Two outward curves, twenty-three inches deep, run the length of the ships between the load line and the bilge. Between the convex curves is a concave surface of equal depth. This partial application of the tube principle greatly increases the strength of the hull. So much strength is added that the stringer plates may be dispensed with. This increases the space available for bulk cargo.

The head of No. 6 boiler on the U.S.S. Vermont blew out at Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 2, 1912, and Michael V. Horan and Richard M. Wagner, members of the fire room crew, died from injuries, and H. W. Cramer, J. W. Newberry, M. W. Green and C. K. Hoteling were badly scalded. Cramer was so badly burned it is feared he may die. The battleship was only slightly damaged. The accident, it is believed, was due to the water in the boiler being permitted to run too low. The injured men were transferred to the hospital ship Solace. Horan and Wagner died aboard that vessel. The others injured were to be transferred to the naval hospital at Portsmouth as soon as their condition will permit.

The U.S.S. Minnesota, South Dakota and Georgia and the revenue cutter Onondaga stood by to render aid to the Norwegian steamer Noreuga on Nov. 3, which was at anchor thirty-five miles northeast by north of Hatteras in a severe gale. The steamer's crew was crazed with fear and her hold was dangerously filled with water. Aid was also rendered the full rigged sailing ship Glenlui, which was in collision with the Noreuga on Nov. 1, at anchor a mile away from the steamer. The Noreuga arrived at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 5, in tow of the revenue cutter Onondaga, having aboard the disabled steamer's passengers, and the wrecking tug Rescue, which had gone out from Norfolk. The battleship Idaho also acted as a convoy up the coast. The Onondaga, in addition to having passengers and a few of the crew of the Noreuga, also had six members of the crew of the sailing ship Glenlui, which was being slowly towed up the coast for the Virginia capes by the wrecking tug L. J. Merritt and the Navy tug Sonoma, with the U.S. battleship Minnesota, which had been standing by, proceeding to rejoin the Atlantic Fleet on the Southern Drill Grounds off Cape Henry.

The swimming meet at the Navy Y.M.C.A., Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 28, resulted as follows: Swim under water for distance—Won by F. N. Perkins, of the submarine G-1, 182 feet 3 inches; second, K. E. Abrams, of the Arkansas. Twenty-five yards swim—Won by L. C. Meyers, of the Connecticut, time 14 1-5 seconds; second, K. E. Abrams, of the Arkansas. Fifty yards swim—Won by L. C. Meyers, of the Connecticut, time 34 seconds; second, K. E. Abrams, of the Arkansas. Quarter-mile swim—Won by T. A. Hamilton, of the Delaware, time 8 minutes 23 seconds; second, L. C. Meyers, of the Connecticut. F. N. Perkins's under water swim of 182 feet and 3 inches is worthy of special mention. His plucky endurance smashed the record of the Brooklyn Y.M.C.A., Navy Branch, of 167 feet.

The athletes from the U.S.S. Connecticut easily won the athletic meet Oct. 30, with fifty-seven points to their

credit. Utah was second, with fourteen points, and Hancock came in third.

The U.S.S. Porter has been stricken from the Navy Register.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table which appears elsewhere in this issue:

Cumberland, arrived Nov. 7 at the navy yard, New York.
Paducah, sailed Nov. 5 from Hampton Roads for Guan-

Rhode Island, arrived Nov. 7 on the Southern Drill

Grounds. Paul Jones, sailed Nov. 5 from San Pedro, Cal., for San

Diego, Cal.

Hector, arrived Nov. 5 at Norfolk, Va.

Sterling, sailed Nov. 5 from New London, Conn., for Nor-

folk, Va.

California and Maryland, arrived Nov. 5 at Corinto, Nie-

ragua.

Orion, arrived Nov. 6 at Sewall Point, Va.

Kansas, arrived Nov. 6 on the Southern Drill Grounds.

Cleveland, sailed Nov. 5 from Ensenada, Lower California,

for San Francisco, Cal.

Delaware, arrived Nov. 5 on the Southern Drill Grounds.

Nero, sailed Nov. 5 from Kodiak, Alaska, for Sitka, Alaska.

Ohio, arrived Nov. 6 at Lynnhaven Bay.

New Hampshire, arrived Nov. 6 at Norfolk, Va.

Albany, arrived Nov. 6 at Siakwan, China.

Saratoga, sailed Nov. 7 from Manila, P.I., for Shanghai,

China.

Wheeling, arrived Nov. 7 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

Yankton, arrived Nov. 7 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.

Florida, sailed Nov. 7 from New York for the Southern

Drill Grounds.

Whipple, Truxton, Preble and Stewart, sailed Nov. 7 from

San Pedro, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

Illinois, sailed from Boston for Southern Drill Grounds

Nov. 7.

Vicksburg, sailed from San Diego for Mare Island Nov. 8.

Florida, arrived on Southern Drill Grounds Nov. 8.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 1.—Comdr. D. E. Dismukes to inspector of ordnance, works of William Cramp and Sons' Company, and New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., Nov. 11, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. Willis McDowell to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 11, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Nelson detached command Mayrant and Third Group Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; to Illinois as first lieutenant.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Brady detached New Jersey; home, wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. Raymond Stone detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 10, 1912; to New Jersey as first lieutenant.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. T. Dyer detached Drayton; to North Carolina.

Ensigns D. B. Hawley and J. L. Nielson detached South Dakota; to Buffalo.

Ensign F. A. Daubin detached North Carolina; to Castine for submarine instruction.

Ensign H. F. D. Davis detached Mayrant; to Drayton.

Chief Gun. B. P. Middleton, Chief Mach. Otto Boldt and Mach. R. A. Healy detached Nebraska; to Illinois.

Chief Corp. J. W. Costello detached Chester; to Kearsarge.

Paymr. Clerk C. H. Rohrbach resignation accepted, to take effect Nov. 10, 1912.

NOV. 4.—Lieut. F. J. Fletcher to Florida, Dec. 3, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. W. Atkins detached Florida; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. W. Lawrence to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Asst. Surg. E. W. Phillips detached naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.; to Louisiana.

Naval Constrs. C. W. Fisher, jr., and E. C. Hamner, jr., commissioned a naval constructor from Oct. 21, 1912.

NOV. 5.—Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Luby to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20, 1912.

Ensign E. J. Gillian detached Minnesota; to Castine for submarine instruction.

Ensign D. J. Friedell detached Georgia; to Castine for submarine instruction.

P.A. Surg. P. S. Rossiter detached naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash., Nov. 15, 1912; to California.

P.A. Surg. F. B. Hull detached Ohio; home, wait orders.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Brown detached Naval Disciplinary Bar-

racks, Port Royal, S.C.; to Ohio.

P.A. Surg. W. A. Angwin detached California; home, wait orders.

Chaplain C. Q. Wright detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Asiatic Station.

Chaplain J. B. Frazier detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; home, wait orders.

Chaplain J. D. MacNair to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Gun. W. C. Bean detached Naval Proving Grounds; to Connecticut.

Chief Gun. W. H. Leitch to Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Mach. Adolph Peterson to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Carp. R. B. Pick acting appointment as carpenter from Nov. 1, 1912, and to receiving ship, Puget Sound, Wash.

Carp. L. T. Herrmann acting appointment as carpenter from Nov. 1, 1912, and to Asiatic Station.

Carp. F. B. Britt acting appointment as carpenter from Nov. 1, 1912, and to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Carp. C. N. Liqued acting appointment as carpenter from Nov. 1, 1912, and to Asiatic Station.

Carp. Frank Welch acting appointment as carpenter from Nov. 1, 1912, and to receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.

Carp. R. E. Corson acting appointment as carpenter from Nov. 1, 1912, and to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Carp. W. F. Twitchell and J. S. Jones acting appointments as carpenters from Nov. 1, 1912, and to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Carp. Oscar Cole acting appointment as carpenter from Nov. 1, 1912, and to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Carp. J. H. Jack acting appointment as carpenter from Nov. 1, 1912, and to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Carp. W. H. Hewitt acting appointment as carpenter from Nov. 1, 1912, and to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Carp. C. W. Chaddock acting appointment as carpenter from Nov. 1, 1912, and to receiving ship at Philadelphia.

Carp. J. A. Cook acting appointment as carpenter from Nov. 1, 1912, and to Constellation.

NOV. 6.—Lieut. Comdr. M. St. C. Ellis detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 18, 1912; to Maryland as first lieutenants.

Chief Gun. Simon Jacobs detached Michigan; home, wait orders.

Chief Gun. W. G. Smith detached Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.; to Michigan.

Chief Gun. Harry Adams to Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Manila, P.I., Nov. 6, 1912.

Lieut. Frank Rorschach detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to Monadnock.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. D. McWhorter detached A-4 and First Submarine Group, Torpedo Flotilla; home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. R. Smith detached Monadnock; to Monterey.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. McMurray detached A-2; home, wait orders.

Ensign J. C. Van de Carr detached A-6; home, wait orders.

Ensign M. H. Hersey, Jr. detached Bainbridge; home, wait orders.

Ensign R. S. Robertson detached Mohican; to Cincinnati.

Ensign Gerald Bradford detached Mohican; to A-2.

Ensign W. H. Paschley detached Rainbow; to A-4.

P.A. Surg. T. G. Foster detached Monadnock; home, wait orders.

P.A. Surg. J. M. Minter detached naval hospital, Canacao; home, wait orders.

P.A. Surg. J. S. Woodward to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
P.A. Surg. H. R. Hermesch to naval hospital, Canacao.
Asst. Surg. J. V. Howard detached naval hospital, Canacao; to Monadnock.

Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
Asst. Civil Engr. Carroll Paul detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NOV. 7.—Comdr. DeWitt Blamer detached command Cleveland; to command Buffalo.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward Woods detached Cleveland; to South Dakota as navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. W. Tod, Ensigns O. C. Greene, W. E.

Brown and J. B. Will detached Cleveland; to South Dakota.

Ensign E. C. Sweeney detached North Dakota; to Delaware.

Ensign A. S. Wolfe detached Delaware; to North Dakota.

P.A. Surg. E. V. Valz detached Cleveland; to South Da-

kota.

Asst. Surg. A. L. Jacoby resignation accepted to take effect

Nov. 7, 1912.

Ensign J. L. Rihelaffer detached Monterey; to A-6.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 6.—Capt. George Van Orden detached Marine Barracks, Washington; to Marine Officers' School, Norfolk.

First Lieut. J. R. Henley detached receiving ship, Mare Island; to Buffalo.

First Lieut. Ward Ellis detached Buffalo; to Marine Bar-

racks, Mare Island.

Second Lieut. L. S. Wass detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to receiving ship at Mare Island.

First Lieut. M. E. Shearer detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Puget Sound.

Second Lieut. H. C. Daniels to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, upon arrival in the United States.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

First Lieut. W. A. Wiley, commanding the revenue cutter Acushnet, stationed at Woods Hole, Mass., reports that on Nov. 3 he rendered assistance to a three-masted schooner ashore on Squash Meadow Shoal, Vineyard Sound. It was the schooner E. A. Scribner, and she was towed into Vineyard Haven and the Acushnet returned to her station at Woods Hole. Lieutenant Wiley also reports that on Oct. 30 he went to the assistance of a whaleback steamer and two barges which had gone ashore on Half Moon Shoal. It was found that the tug Underwriter was helping and the master of the steamer Bay View requested that the Acushnet assist in pulling off one of the barges. After pulling the barge Badger off the shoal the Acushnet returned to her station at Woods Hole.

The revenue cutter Morrill is leaving Detroit for Baltimore for extensive repairs.

The revenue cutter Unalga arrived at Port Said on Nov. 1, and leaves Nov. 7 for Suez. All are reported well aboard.

The revenue cutter Bear left Nome for the States on Nov. 5.

The revenue cutter Gresham has been ordered to the depot at South Baltimore for repairs. Upon her arrival there she will be placed out of commission and the officers and crew transferred to the Iasca, which will go to the station at Boston. En route to the depot the Gresham will stop at the Washington Navy Yard for new armor.

The revenue cutter Miami, en route to Key West, found a water-logged lumber schooner, which she towed to Key West. It was found to be the schooner S. M. Bentley, of Nassau.

The revenue cutter Onondaga reports that on Nov. 3 she went to the assistance of the ship Noreuga and the ship Glenul, reported to be in distress about five miles off Cape Hatteras. The Onondaga, together with three battleships, cruised around all day until one battleship found the Noreuga about thirty-five miles from the reported position. The crew and the fifteen passengers of the Noreuga were taken from the distressed ship and put aboard the Onondaga. The injury to the ship was much greater than was supposed and it was only due to the fact that the Onondaga towed the vessel stern to that saved the Noreuga from foundering. The master of the vessel and the owners expressed their sincere appreciation of the services rendered.

No orders to officers were issued this week.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Mansen, New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Out of commission, South Baltimore, Md.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate James R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.

HUDSON—Masters Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Out of commission, South Baltimore, Md.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill, San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher, New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, Bremerton, Wash.

MOWhawk—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.

PAMILICO—Capt. H. M. West, Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Out of commission. Port

Townsend, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECAT—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, En route Juneau, Alaska.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Caines, Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate E. N. Thorber, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphiia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. W. W. Joynes, Savannah, Ga.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 30, 1912.

Paymr. Gen. Thomas J. Cowie and Mrs. Cowie were house guests of Pay Insp'r and Mrs. Joseph Fyffe from Thursday until Saturday. Their hosts on Thursday entertained at bridge and dinner in their honor for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm and Paymr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger. On Friday Pay Inspector Fyffe made Paymaster General Cowie guest of honor at a stag luncheon, inviting Pay Dir. Charles M. Ray, Naval Constr. Henry M. Gleason, Lieut. Comdr. Gatewood S. Lincoln and Mark St. Clair Ellis, Paymr. John R. Hornberger, Surg. Henry E. Odell, Capt. George A. McKay and Lieut. L. S. Sahm.

Mrs. Joseph Fyffe entertained on Saturday at ten o'clock bridge, with a buffet luncheon at 12:30. Prizes were won by Mesdames Stacy Potts, Emily Cutts, Arthur B. Owens, Ralph R. Stewart, Samuel Gordon and Miss Hawke. Others present were Mesdames Gatewood S. Lincoln, William H. Standley, Henry M. Gleason, Phillips A. Lovering, George A. McKay, Henry E. Odell, John R. Hornberger, Holton S. Curl, James V. Kauffman, Alexander Van Keuren, Thomas F. Ruhm, Mrs. Moulton and Miss Bull, Misses Lucy Matthews and Ruth Hasca. Paymr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger entertained in honor of Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Cowie at dinner on Friday, when other guests were Pay Insp'r and Mrs. Joseph Fyffe, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm, Lieut. Comdr. and Capt. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Mrs. Eugene Tobey and Pay

at the Hotel Tivoli Oct. 26 for Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Ingram and Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. De Lancy. After the dinner all enjoyed the Tivoli Club dance. Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, S.C., arrived Oct. 21 and is a guest at the Tivoli Hotel. Captain Wildman is on sick leave, but is able to take in the sights along the Canal.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Nov. 7, 1912.

The annual commemoration service of the Veteran Artillery Corps, Military Society of the War of 1812, was held on Sunday in the octave of All Saints, Nov. 5. The members of the corps and society arrived by regular and special boats in the afternoon about four o'clock, and, preceded by the 3d Battalion and band, 29th Infantry, under command of Capt. Thomas W. Darragh, marched to the parade, where they were reviewed by Col. William Simpson, adjutant general of the division, General Barry, accompanied by the Chief of Staff, being absent on inspection tour. The military detachment of the corps in the full dress uniform of the period of 1812, with scarlet capes, and a red coat detachment of field music made a picturesque scene as it passed in review. A large number of members of military societies and of officers of the National Guard were present in uniform, together with distinguished civilians and ladies. Many of these witnessed the review and then repaired to the chapel for the service of the day. The Artillery Corps lined up at the entrance as an escort to the guests of the occasion, and after the chapel was filled the corps marched in to the music of the regimental band, which was stationed in the side chapel. The evensong of the church was sung by Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith, and the sermon was by the Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, D.D., chaplain of the corps and society. The Rev. Bruce V. Reddish, of Trinity Parish, an hereditary member of the society, was present in the chancel.

The colors were trooped before the sermon and the national anthem was played as they advanced into the choir. Then followed the bidding prayer, after which the Adjutant, taking station at the colors, read the names of departed members of the corps from the Rev. Morgan Dix, late commandant, to that of Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, late member of the corps. The colors were then deposited at the altar and the service continued. At its close a large number of those present visited the military shrine which has been lately established in memory of the late General Grant.

The courtesy of the Officers' Club had been extended to the corps and they, with many of the military and civilian guests, spent a half hour there before marching to the boat. The ceremonies of the day, military and religious, were appropriately concluded by a corps supper at Washington's Headquarters, Faunce's Tavern, at which were present the military guests from New York and elsewhere and a number of officers and ladies from Governors Island. Addresses of an informal nature were made at the supper by a number of guests, including Cols. Stephen C. Mills, John S. Mallory and William C. Rafferty.

The following gentlemen of the Army, Navy, National Guard and civil life served in various capacities in connection with the annual commemoration: Capt. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, C.E., U.S.A.; Rear Admiral John W. Moore, U.S.N., retired; Capt. Herbert L. Satterlee, late Assistant Secretary, U.S. Navy; Brig. Gen. William Verbeck, Adjutant General of New York; Bvt. Brig. Gen. William G. Bates, N.G.N.Y.; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Walter B. Hotchkiss, N.G.N.Y.; Vice-Commandant John Hone, S.N.Y.; Charles A. Schermerhorn, Capt. Charles E. Warren, S.N.Y.; Lieut. John F. Daniel, N.G.N.Y.; Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, N.G.N.Y.; Col. Charles H. Sherrill, late N.G.N.Y.; Lieut. Col. Washington I. Taylor, N.G.N.Y.; Lieut. Col. John B. Holland, N.G.N.Y.; Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, N.G.N.Y.; Major David Banks, N.G.N.Y.; Capt. DeWitt C. Falls, N.G.N.Y.; Capt. Edward G. Schermerhorn, N.G.N.Y.; Frederick E. Humphreys, late lieutenant, C.E., U.S.A.; Lieut. John A. Dix, N.G.N.Y.; Warren S. Banks, Elihu C. Church, Henry Eagle, DeForest Grant, Robert Olyphant, Jr., Henry T. Swan, Clarence Storm, Paul G. Thebaud, Jr., R. W. Townsend.

An interesting and valuable gift from Col. Warren P. Newcomb has been placed in the chapel. It consists of a collection of Dutch tile pictures, five in number, representing various scenes in the life of Christ, taken largely from Ruben's cartoons. The tiles were made in Makkum, Holland, by the firm of Tichder Brothers about the year 17-5, and this collection is believed to be the only complete one in America and one of few now in existence.

Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver visited friends in the garrison on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Bryden have returned from their wedding tour and are visiting Mrs. Bryden's parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, preparatory to leaving for Fort Sill. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vincent Horgan have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie, Mrs. Horgan's parents, at the New York Arsenal, Colonel Birnie having spent a few days here in connection with the visit of the Secretary of War at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. Major William E. Horton has arrived for duty. Capt. and Mrs. George E. Thorne left Governors Island last week.

Col. and Mrs. Stephen C. Mills entertained at dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. John B. Bellinger, Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory, Major and Mrs. Frank W. Coe, Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dalton and Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith.

The 29th Infantry band is giving outdoor concerts every other day, alternating between Fort Jay and Division Headquarters. The band also renders a concert on Tuesday evenings at the club. This week, on account of the election, the concert is appointed for Friday.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 4, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards gave an attractive dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Major and Mrs. Holbrook, Capt. and Mrs. Carson. Miss Edith Hartwell, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her brother, Lieutenant Hartwell, and Mrs. Hartwell. Mrs. Conard is the guest of her son, Lieut. Arthur Conard, and Mrs. Conard. Page Holcomb, son of Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb, is rapidly recovering from a serious attack of typhoid fever, and will be out in a week or ten days.

Friday morning the 1st Squadron returned from a three weeks' march to and from Saratoga, N.Y.

Mrs. R. J. Dorner, of New York and Chicago, spent ten days with Capt. and Mrs. Carson. Friday Mrs. Parker entertained at an enjoyable bridge, when the prize, silk stockings, went to Miss Hartwell. Her guests included Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Dorner, Mrs. Gaston, Miss Hartwell, Mrs. Grierson, Miss Grierson and Mrs. Hartwell. Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Carson entertained the entire garrison at a lovely reception to meet their guest, Mrs. Dorner. Mrs. Gaston poured coffee and Mrs. Cavenaugh served a frozen punch. Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Mayo assisted in the dining room.

Dr. Siner left Tuesday for Philadelphia, to join Mrs. Siner and spend a month's leave. Captain Cornell left Thursday on a month's leave and will join Mrs. Cornell at Denver. Capt. James Huston left Tuesday for Olympia, Wash., where his marriage to Miss Wheeler took place Nov. 2. Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf., arrived Saturday from Panama and are visiting their son, Lieut. James Greene, and family.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Joseph Gaston entertained at bridge to meet Gen. and Mrs. Crosby P. Miller. A silk bag was won by Mrs. Hartwell, two attractive Dresden china spoons by Mrs. Burgess and an ivory picture frame by Mrs. Edwards. Delicious refreshments were served. Playing were Gen. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Carson, Miss Hartwell, Mrs. Dorner, Mrs. Edwards, Colonel Gaston, Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Mayo. Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Cavenaugh were hosts at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Capt. and Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Dorner and Lieutenant O'Donnell.

Lieut. and Mrs. King gave a Hallowe'en dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Capt. and Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Dorner and Lieut. and Mrs. Greene. Thursday evening a masked fancy dress Hallowe'en hop was held in the bazaar. The hall was cleverly decorated with suggestive emblems of the season and a color scheme of yellow and black was effectively carried out. The costumes were many and a splendid

supper was served at midnight. Friday evening Captain Wallach was host at a beautiful dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Van Patton, of Burlington, Mrs. Grierson, Miss Hartwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott, Lieut. and Mrs. Hartwell and Lieutenant Adair.

Miss Hall, guest of her sister, Mrs. McMurdo, left for her home in Canada this week. Major and Mrs. Byram and family arrived Saturday. Mrs. Holbrook left Monday for New York and Washington. Mrs. G. Nelson, visiting her niece, Mrs. Aplington, returned to her home in Derby Line, Vt., Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo had a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Dorner, Major Holbrook, Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Capt. and Mrs. Cavenaugh.

Captain Oden Monday night gave a theater party to see "The Bohemian Girl." Among his guests were Capt. and Mrs. Cavenaugh, Lieut. and Mrs. Hartwell and Miss Hartwell. Colonel Greene gave a very interesting talk on Panama and the work being done there to the officers Sunday morning. Colonel Greene is in command of the 10th Infantry, stationed at the Canal Zone. Tuesday evening was ladies' night at the club. The election returns were received there and the majority of the people played bridge during the evening.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1912.

Mrs. Butler left last week for Nashville, Tenn., to be away about two months. Mrs. Louis R. Ball and children, who have been spending the last three months with Mrs. Ball's parents, Major and Mrs. Robert Smither, in California, arrived Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Fred E. Buchan entertained at a tea Tuesday, complimentary to Mrs. Buchan's mother, Mrs. E. H. Conger, of Pasadena, Cal. The administration building, scene of the pretty affair, was decorated with white and yellow chrysanthemums, palms, flags and military decorations. The regimental orchestra furnished a program of music. Presiding over the coffee urns were Mesdames Charles M. O'Connor, Harold Hammond, Willis V. Morris, John W. Furlong, Abram G. Lott, Stuart Heintzelman, John P. Hasson, F. C. Hubbell and N. E. Coffin. Misses Amy Heard and Ethel Myers served at the punch bowl.

A crowd of post and town people gathered on Tuesday to witness the Russian ride, which had been postponed several times because of inclement weather. Thirty-four officers, led by Colonel O'Connor, participated in the ride and nineteen made it in less than the prescribed eleven minutes. The best time was made by Lieutenant Colonel Heardin, 7 minutes and 40 seconds. Close behind him were Lieutenant Colonel Block, Captain Morris and Captain Biddle. The course is considered a difficult one, being over very rolling country, with practically no level spaces. In addition to the obstacles prescribed there are thirteen sharp turns. Owing to the smoothness of the reservation and the fact that the initial point and the ending of the course were the same, the entire ride could be seen by observers advantageously located.

Mrs. Mostyn Clinch, of London, England, is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Francis W. Glover. On Wednesday Mrs. David H. Biddle had the Post Auction Bridge Club meet at her house, when the highest scores were made by Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman and Mrs. John P. Hasson. Lieutenant Colonel Shunk, I.G., was in the post for a few days last week.

Miss Marguerite Heard, who is attending the State University at Iowa City, came home Thursday to spend the weekend. Miss Mary Denman and Miss Mary Pratt, of Des Moines, were guests on the post for over the hop Thursday evening. A Hallowe'en celebration in the form of a rustic dance was held Thursday night, in charge of Mrs. Abraham G. Lott, Mrs. Talbot Smith and Mrs. Frank K. Ross. The bazaar in the administration building was beautifully decorated with cornstalks and pumpkins, while figures of witches, bats, goblins and black cats were scattered about in profusion. Apples were suspended from the chandeliers and the whole effect was softened and beautified by the lights shining through the pumpkin-colored paper faces by which the globes were concealed. The 6th Cavalry band, all dressed in rustic costume, furnished music for dancing. Hallowe'en games were also enjoyed. The grand march, with everybody in costume, was led by Captain Morris and Miss Denman. A fancy dance was participated in by Miss Amy Heard, Miss Ethel Myers, Miss Margaret Casteel, Miss Elizabeth Heard, Lieutenant Schwenck, O'Neill, O'Connor and Thomas, each costumed to make as grotesque a figure as possible, with every article of wearing apparel which would permit of the change being reversed. Mrs. O'Connor and Mrs. Brownlee were dressed as gypsies and held sway in a tent placed at the entrance of the bazaar. The refreshments were in keeping with all other features of the evening, when dignity was cast aside and all enjoyed themselves in true Hallowe'en fashion.

Capt. and Mrs. Willis V. Morris entertained at dinner Thursday before the hop for Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Mrs. Winsor, Miss Mary Denman, Lieutenant Oscar Foley and G. W. Chipman. On Friday Mrs. John W. Heard and Miss Amy Heard entertained with an informal tea, complimentary to Mrs. Mostyn Clinch. Assisting in the dining room were Mrs. Willis V. Morris, Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Miss Margaret Casteel and Miss Elizabeth Heard. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wells, of Des Moines, entertained at supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Willis V. Morris, Mrs. Mostyn Clinch, Miss Amy Heard, Lieut. Robert C. Brady and Lieut. G. W. Chipman.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 5, 1912.

The bachelors gave a novel and enjoyable Hallowe'en party to the officers and ladies and their visitors Thursday evening. The hosts, Major Wittenmeyer, Captains Robertson, P. L. Smith, Lieutenants Ellis, Lanza, Hofmann, Waddill, Maddox, Davis, Dailey, Meredith, E. W. Smith, Leonard, Stevens, Murphy, Gehman, Crawford, Johnson, Walker and Patterson, carried out the spirit of the occasion in decorations and arrangements. Pumpkin heads lighted with candles, stacks of arms dressed as scarecrows, ears of corn and black cat silhouettes greeted the eye upon entering the outer hall. As soon as the guests had looked around, several small personally conducted parties were successively guided through the Chamber of Horrors, where real, painted and live skeletons were so impressed upon the uninitiated that a dash was made by them for the exit. The only exit was a barrel of such dimensions that it was only comfortable for small people, but the guides managed so well that all were gotten through safely into the witch room. There an old bag with her broom, spoon and kettle of herbs sat making love potions and waiting to give advice to maidens. There was then dancing until midnight, when a delicious buffet supper was served.

Mrs. William G. Langwill was hostess at bridge last Wednesday. The house was artistically decorated with autumn leaves and cut flowers. Delicious refreshments were served by Mrs. Getty and Mrs. Chatfield. Other guests joined for tea. Lieut. M. Crawford, Jr., has returned from a ten days' leave spent in Washington, D.C. Shortly before his departure he received a severe wrench in the right shoulder in a football game. His shoulder is now well and he will soon be again with his team.

Lieut. Matthew J. Gunner joined his regiment, the 27th Infantry, Nov. 1. He has been at Fort Leavenworth since being commissioned last August, and several friends of his brother, Lieut. Edwin Gunner, 17th Inf., in the post gave him a warm welcome on his arrival here. The riding class, in addition to the officers regularly detailed to take the course, has several volunteer pupils.

On Sunday Mrs. Spencer M. Smith gave a buffet supper for her mother, Mrs. Charles C. Clark, who is leaving shortly for the East. Yellow and white chrysanthemums decorated the house, while a gold basket in the center of the dining room table held a large cluster of the same flowers. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Getty, Capt. and Mrs. Chatfield, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Croft, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Helms, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Mrs. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. Louderback and Mr. and Mrs. John L. Marshall, of Highland Park, Mr. C. A. Cairns, of Chicago, Miss Cornelia Getty, Miss Charlotte Croft, Miss Valencia Rafferty, Miss Margaret Helm and Lieutenants Waddill, Ellis and Davis.

Lieut. Charles E. Coates and his bride, formerly Miss

Marion Bishop, daughter of Colonel Bishop, Cavalry, are expected to return to the post this week from Washington, D.C., where they have been spending their honeymoon with Gen. and Mrs. Coates. Miss Margaret Helm is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Williams, 19th Inf. Capt. and Mrs. Helm are now in quarantine on account of a case of mumps in the family.

Every Monday evening the officers and ladies of the garrison enjoy the bowling in the post gymnasium. A large number of post people and visitors witnessed two very interesting games of football between the local Cavalry and Infantry teams and visiting teams. The 15th Cavalry team won from the Waukegan eleven, while the 27th Infantry team proved more than a match for the Hyde Park College boys. The day was fine, crisp and clear, so that both players and spectators enjoyed it.

Mrs. Charles C. Clark is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Chatfield. Major Charles C. Clark, 15th Inf., Capt. Ralph Parrott, 15th Inf., and Captain Tompkins, 15th Cav., sail on the transport Sherman, leaving San Francisco Nov. 5.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 3, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick G. Perkins are entertaining a house party of three young girls from town over the weekend. A coaching party from the post to witness the football game between Utah and Montana occupied Saturday afternoon with a dinner at the bachelors' mess in the evening, and on Friday Col. and Mrs. Perkins entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner preceding the hop, their guests being the three mentioned, Misses Geneve Savage, Mary Luman and Florence Halloran, together with Miss Maury, of Norfolk, Va., and Lieutenants Pardee, Weaver and Hall and Mr. Fred Perkins. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan entertained at a beautiful tea Nov. 3 to meet their niece, Miss Ellen Maury, of Norfolk, Va., who is to be their guest for a part of the winter. All the guests were of the garrison, and the hostess was assisted by Mrs. Irons and Mrs. Perkins, who poured, and by a number of the younger officers, who assisted in serving. The tea was the first of a series of Sunday afternoon "at homes" at which Lieut. and Mrs. Jordan will receive during the winter.

Mrs. Arthur W. Foreman entertained on Wednesday to meet her mother, Mrs. J. R. Milligan, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Foreman. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Petty and Mrs. Ditto. The hop at the post Friday evening was made into a simple, informal affair instead of a german, which will be given some time about Thanksgiving. Numerous friends from town enjoyed the hop. Mrs. W. H. Olds and Miss Mary Wallace, visiting Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Wallace for a few weeks, return Monday next to their home in Minnesota.

Lieut. and Mrs. George F. N. Dailey have gone East, Lieutenant Dailey being on a two months' leave. Mrs. W. P. Thorne, sister of Mrs. A. W. Gullion, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Gullion at the post, left early in the week for her home in San Luis Obispo, Cal. Capt. and Mrs. John R. De Witt, who have recently come to Fort Douglas, are settled now and at home to their friends in No. 13 of the officers' row.

Capt. Robert W. Mearns has gone East on a two months' leave to visit relatives and to attend to some business. Lieut. Bruce Wedgwood, 11th Inf., who has been visiting at home for ten days, left Thursday to join his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell. Miss Cutter, of San Francisco, is spending a few weeks at Fort Douglas, visiting relatives.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 29, 1912.

At the banquet tendered to Major Gen. Leonard Wood at the U. S. Grant Hotel Friday evening the Service guests were Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, U.S.A., retired; Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired; Capt. Frank R. McCoy, aid to General Wood; Lieut. Franc Lecocq, Lieut. C. A. Lohr, Lieut. Frank Drake and Col. C. H. McKinstry. Hon. Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury, was also present. General Wood in the principal address of the evening urged the necessity of better coast protection. "The Coast Militia of three regiments," said he, "is a weak and insignificant force that would not turn an active enemy. We want better conditions. The War Department is trying to improve the state of general preparedness, but we must have the help of the conservative business men. I am not talking militarism, but preparedness. Our available fighting force is so small that we need to improve our Militia to make a general reserve." While here General Wood was taken on trips about the city and harbor, besides visiting officially at Fort Rosecrans.

Among the guests Monday at a luncheon given by Mrs. John Vance Cheney at her home in Mission Hills in honor of Mrs. George W. Hinman, of Chicago, were Mrs. John L. Sehon, Mrs. W. R. Maize and Mrs. D. C. Collier. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, who are touring Europe, had an audience with the Pope at Rome on Oct. 11. They are to return shortly and will take apartments at Hotel del Coronado for the winter.

Mrs. John G. Ballinger entertained Tuesday at Hotel del Coronado with a luncheon for nine. Mrs. Edmund F. Parmelee has returned home from a visit in the North with her daughter, Mrs. Kelly, wife of Lieutenant Kelly, recently returned from the Philippines.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Nov. 1, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr gave a pretty Hallowe'en dinner on Oct. 30 for Lieut. and Mrs. Willett, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson. On the 23d Lieut. and Mrs. Drake's dinner guests were Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett. Casually at the post during the past week were Col. H. Barth, 12th Inf., Dr. McDonald, Med. Corps, and Lieut. Ira A. Smith, 12th Inf.

The Chief of Artillery, Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, and his assistant, Capt. W. K. Wilson, C.A.C., inspected the material and personnel of the post Oct. 23. They were entertained at luncheon by Capt. and Mrs. Lecocq. Chaplain Hunter's mother is visiting her from Pennsylvania.

Major General Wood, Chief of Staff, arrived Oct. 26. F. C. Spalding and Rufus Choate, members of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, Col. C. H. McKinstry, Captain McCoy and Admiral Manney accompanied the General to the post by automobile and were entertained by Captain Lecocq. The General made a brief inspection of the administration of the post. At 12:30 o'clock John D. Spreckels' yacht, Venetia, took the General's party and Captain Lecocq on board for lunch and a cruise outside the harbor until time for returning to San Diego. A banquet was given for General Wood on Oct. 25. General Wood spoke in the most urgent manner about the helpless military position that the Pacific Coast and the United States in general is in at the present time. He compared this country with Switzerland, and showed what a small demonstration of trained force the United States could make to offset that of even the little mountain republic.

He appealed to the interest of the general public for coast military preparedness, saying that it can be improved radically only by the action of Congress. "Some one has said that the Army Chief, 'but they must get together now.' You have a lot of coast defenses here, but they are worthless without a sufficient Army. Those manning the defenses are all right, but they could not prevent the landing of troops two miles from the fortifications. The coast Militia of three regiments is a weak and insignificant force that would not turn an active enemy. We want better conditions. The War Department is trying to improve the state of general preparedness, but we must have your help."

Saturday night the annual automobile road race between Los Angeles, San Diego and Phoenix, Ariz., took a large number of officers and men from the post. General Wood and Captain Lecocq officiated at the start. Lieut. P. W. Gibson, Med. Corps, and his wife and daughter are expected back Nov. 1.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 7, 1912.

As a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Vice-President Sherman, Captain Gibbons on Tuesday signed an order calling off all official functions of a social nature scheduled for the Naval Academy in the next thirty days. The officers' and midshipmen's hops will be discontinued for the month, but none of the private social events will be affected, nor will the football games be suspended.

To confer with the Navy Department on matters pertaining to the Academy, Capt. John H. Gibbons and his aid, Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, went to Washington on Monday.

The executive committee of the Navy Athletic Association has passed upon practically all the applications to it for tickets to the Army-Navy game. As was anticipated, the demand was greater than in former years and there remained but few tickets for the general public.

A Second Classman was detected a few days ago requiring two plebes at the table to alternately rise and sit down. The Superintendent imposed the following penalties: Upon the Second Classman 100 demerits and restriction to the grounds of the Naval Academy until June 1 next; upon the two First Classmen who sat respectively at the head and foot of the table reduction from the position of petty officer in the brigade and restriction to the grounds of the Naval Academy until June 1.

A wrecking crew will shortly come to Annapolis to break up the Santee which was recently purchased by a Philadelphian firm.

The fourth artesian well is being bored for the fresh water system of the Naval Academy by the Shannahan Artesian Well Company. Three others have been sunk and at a depth of from 600 to 700 feet a supply of water was found. Two of the wells having fallen in, the fourth became necessary. The water is slightly impregnated with iron, but under filtration becomes useable and palatable. Although the iron has a deteriorating effect upon the service pipes, the saving in payment of water rates justifies renewal of pipes when necessary. Under the pressure of steam pumping one well gives nearly 500,000 gallons in a night.

An interesting incident of Commo. William H. Beebler's advent here as a citizen of Annapolis is current. At the breaking out of the Civil War a young man in the same Sunday school class, in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, went South and joined the Confederate Army. The Commodore entered the Naval Academy. Recently at St. Anne's Church, of this city, he was introduced to a vestryman, Mr. Eugene Worthington, cashier of the Annapolis Savings Institution, who proved to be the Commodore's old Sunday school classmate. Forty-six years had elapsed since they parted.

Murray Hill, one of the finest residential sections of Annapolis, was enlivened on Wednesday by a large and beautifully appointed tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Denny Brereton, given for their daughter-in-law, wife of Ensign W. D. Brereton, Jr., U.S.N. Their daughter, Mrs. Anderson, wife of Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Nevitt Steele and Miss Anderson, daughter of Medical Director Anderson, assisted. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., aid to Superintendent Gibbons, left here yesterday to spend several days with friends in Virginia. Mrs. Garst, wife of Rear Admiral Perry Garst, U.S.N., and their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Garst, recently spent several days in Washington. Mrs. Anderson, wife of Ensign Lorain Anderson, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Baer, of Maryland avenue.

Mrs. Garrison, wife of Prof. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., who is a patient at the Emergency Hospital here, is making a rapid recovery from an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Morrison, wife of Instr. F. W. Morrison, is on a visit to Washington. Mrs. Andrews, of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting Mrs. Baer, wife of Lieut. Joseph Baer, U.S.N.

The Naval Academy won from Western Reserve at football here Friday afternoon, Nov. 1, by 7 to 0, the contest, regularly scheduled for the next day, having been cancelled as a mark of respect to the late Vice-President Sherman. Friday's game was called an unofficial one, but the only difference appeared to be that the midshipmen were directed to forego cheering and express their feelings only by handclapping. The Navy team won largely through handling the ball more cleanly and by using their heavy backs in line play, though the actual scoring play was a forward pass in the second quarter. The field was ankle deep in mud and rain fell heavily at intervals. Landgrave had a punting duel first with Nicholls and then with Leonard, of the Navy, and held his own, but at times Ingram, Nicholls and Rodes kept the Reserves fighting hard to protect their goal line. On three occasions the Navy penetrated the Reserve's 15-yard line, but were stopped. The ball was on Reserve's 30-yard line when Rodes tried a long toss to Gilchrist, but it settled in Harrison's arms for the only touchdown of the game. Brown kicked the goal.

While the soft field prevented a real test, encouraging signs were not lacking for the Navy. Captain Rodes returned to the game after an illness, and lead his team in fine style, handling punts, tossing passes and making material gains. Nicholls also handled punts splendidly, and Rodes, Leonard and Failing carried the ball well under the circumstances. The line-up:

Western Reserve.	Position.	Naval Academy.
Stroup, Jewett.	L.E.	Graf
Barnes.	L.T.	Vaughan
Portman (c.).	L.G.	Howe
Bowman, Evans	Cen.	Perry
Wells, Fox.	R.G.	Brown
Love, Bowman.	R.T.	Redman, Latimore
Hanley.	R.E.	Gilchrist
Englehart.	Q.B.	Nicholls, Rodes
Landgrave, Hopkinson.	L.H.B.	Cook, Ingram, Failing
Spurway.	R.H.B.	Ingram, Leonard
Price, Portman, G.	F.B.	H. Harrison, Bates

Score—Naval Academy, 7; Western Reserve, 0. Touchdown—Harrison. Goal from touchdown—Brown. Referee—McCabe. Johns, Hopkins, Umpire—Stollenwerck. Johns, Hopkins, Head linesman—Bowen. Western Reserve. Time of periods, 12, 10, 12, 10 minutes.

The Navy football team plays Bucknell here on Saturday. The eleven of the Fourth Class, Naval Academy, won from Tome School, of Port Deposit, Md., here on Wednesday afternoon by 6 to 0. Thompson scoring a touchdown toward the close of the second quarter, just after he had caught a nice forward pass of twenty-five yards from Vail. This play and another of the same kind from Vail to Kenworthy were the most effective forward passes of the game. Tome had rather the better in the variety and snap of its end plays. The Fourth Class team were: Burgin, I.e.; Broadfoot, I.t.; Boyer, I.g.; Ryan, e.; Rodgers, r.g.; R. H. Jones, r.t.; Kenworthy, r.e.; Vail, q.b.; Craig, l.h.; Thompson, r.b.; Ballou, l.b.

"The Navy Girl" is the title of one of the latest marches, a two-step, composed by Ensign Lucius C. Dunn, U.S.N. Ensign Dunn when in the Naval Academy contributed largely to the success of "The Masqueraders," the dramatic and musical organization of the midshipmen.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 6, 1912.

A brilliant reception and hop was given by Col. and Mrs. Strong on Saturday evening, in honor of their son, Lieut. Frederick Strong, and his bride. The hop began at nine o'clock and was held in the assembly room of the Artillery School. Mesdames Strong received the guests, and Captain Masteller presented the guests to them. The room had been beautifully decorated with flags, flowers and palms. The reception began at 11:30 at Colonel Strong's quarters. Mrs. Alexander Stark and Mrs. C. C. Carter served punch. Preceding the hop Capt. and Mrs. Walter Baker gave a dinner in honor of Lieutenant Strong and his bride. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. George Wildrick, Mrs. Bradley, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieutenants Cresswell, Garlington and Beverly C. Dunn. Another dinner on Saturday was given by Mrs. Andrew Hero for Mrs. Charles K. Mallory, Mrs. Richard Marshall, Captains Seaman and Abbott, Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford C. Carson, Lieut. Jenkins.

On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Capt.

and Mrs. Fred L. Perry. Friday Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton gave a Hallowe'en party in honor of their guest, Miss Leila Harrison. Other guests were Misses Wahl, Bessie and Ann Brown Kimberly, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon, Lieutenants Booth, Blackmore, Davis, Thiele, Stanley, Montgomery, Harrison, Faymonville, Bodine and Mr. Nat Ridgeway. The Misses Fleming of Richmond, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Rhoades. In their honor Capt. and Mrs. Rhoades gave a Welsh rabbit supper for Misses Abbott, Wahl, Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Lieutenants Montgomery, Blood, Stanley, French, Davis, Blackmore, MacDill, Kimball, Thatcher, Zeber, Baird, Pendleton, Ferron, Barrett, Murphy, Bieckohl.

Sunday Mrs. Allen Kimberly gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Frederick Strong, who poured tea; Mrs. George Wildrick served an ice, and Mrs. Hotz served punch. Mr. Ross Harrington, of New York, spent Saturday and Sunday with Captain Seaman. Lieutenants Dunn and Garlington were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Bunker entertained at dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Widdifield, Capt. John McBride, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon. Lieutenants Montgomery and Blackmore were hosts at dinner on Saturday for Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly and Ensign Montgomery. Mrs. Harry Barnes gave a tea Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Strong. Mrs. Marshall poured tea, and Mrs. Corbin served an ice.

Col. and Mrs. Strong had for luncheon guest on Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Lieutenants Garlington and Dunn. Mrs. Whitham gave a tea on Wednesday for Mrs. Sampson, guest of Dr. and Mrs. Whaley. Mrs. Frederick Rogers served an ice, and Mrs. Smart, poured tea. Mrs. Reynolds entertained at bridge on Monday for Mesdames Gallup, McIntyre, Buck, Lyon, Wilson, Ryan, Arthur, Wieczorek. Prizes were won by Mrs. Arthur and Mrs. McIntyre. Mrs. Gallup entertained at bridge on Friday for Mesdames Lyons, Hanna, McIntyre, Buck; Mrs. Hanna winning the prize. Lieutenant Rogers gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallup, Mrs. McIntyre, Mr. John McMennamin and Lieutenant Hanna. Mrs. William Shepherd, Miss Leila Shepherd and Miss Valeria Garrard, are the guests of Miss Margaret Kimberly.

Mrs. Kenneth entertained with a moving picture party last night and supper afterward for Mesdames Barnes, Marshall, Mallory, Hotz, Cardwell, Carter, Bunker, Lyon, Perry, Wildrick, Kimberly. Later in the evening they were joined by the husbands, who had been at the club, hearing the election returns. Mrs. Barnes served salad, and Mrs. Carter served punch.

Mrs. Harry Morse met with a most painful accident, falling down and breaking both bones in her right arm.

Invitations were received this week to the marriage of Miss Margaret Kimberly and Lieut. Joe Reese Brabson, Field Art.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1912.

Several frosty nights have materially changed the appearance of garden and grass plots and we have ideal football weather for a few days. As the funeral of the late Vice-President of the United States was held on Saturday all Academic duties were suspended for that day. The football game with Holy Cross and the cadet hop for Saturday evening were also called off.

Hallowe'en was made the motive for a number of very attractive parties. Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger and Miss Julia Fiebeger entertained for the girls and bachelor officers with all the time-honored Hallowe'en frolics. Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond gave bridge party, the decorations being in keeping with Hallowe'en. Their guests were Mrs. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds, Lieut. and Mrs. Williford, Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester and Captain Graves. Among the dinners of the week was that of Col. and Mrs. Sladen on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Tracy and Dr. Partridge, Capt. and Mrs. Baer's guests at dinner on Saturday were Mrs. Lee, mother of Mrs. Baer; Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Babcock and Lieutenant Commander Woodward, of the Navy. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder's guest at luncheon on Wednesday was the Countess Castlemardo, of New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Cross entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. McColl, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery. Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester entertained with bridge party on Friday evening, followed by a Welsh rabbit, for Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds, Lieut. and Mrs. Westover, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman, Miss Dickman, Mrs. Hammond, Lieutenants McNeill and Oakes.

Miss Helen Upson and Miss Marjorie Taft spent the week-end as guests of Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger. Dr. and Mrs. Boak had a couple of tables of bridge on Wednesday, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. McColl, Lieut. and Mrs. Westover, Lieut. and Mrs. Castle, Commodore Salisbury, of the Navy, visited the post last week, as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Householder. Lieut. and Mrs. Lang's guests are Col. and Mrs. Babcock and Lieutenant Commander Woodward, of the Navy. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder's guest at luncheon on Wednesday was the Countess Castlemardo, of New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Cross entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. McColl, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery. Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester entertained with bridge party on Friday evening, followed by a Welsh rabbit, for Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds, Lieut. and Mrs. Westover, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman, Miss Dickman, Mrs. Hammond, Lieutenants McNeill and Oakes.

Captain Baer left last week for Fort Myer, Va., where he will be on duty with troops for the next six weeks. Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Tschauder, Gen. and Mrs. Roe, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Hoyle and Captain Wilcox. Miss McConnell was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones. Mrs. Jones entertained very informally with little dance on Saturday; among guests were Misses Riggs, DuBoys, Donovan, Misses Webb, Hamilton, Kehoe and Cadets Kennard, Castillo, H. B. Lewis, Sadler, Canady, A. B. Johnson, Crane, Cress, Cramer, Gillette, Skinner, Williams, Butts, Devore and W. A. Robertson. Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock and two daughters stopped here for a day on their way back to Panama and were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs on Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. DeWitt C. Jones entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery. Dr. and Mrs. Weidler, of New York, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, who entertained with a small tea on Saturday, asking a few friends to hear Mrs. Weidler sing at an informal musical. Col. and Mrs. Holt were dinner hosts on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Col. and Mrs. Sladen entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. I. N. Lewis, Miss Lewis and Miss Townsend, of Fort Hamilton, spent the week-end with Col. and Mrs. Townsley. On Saturday Mrs. Townsley entertained with a chafing-dish supper for their guests and several cadets. Miss Rachel Hamilton, of Indianapolis, was Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs' guest for the week-end.

Captain Graves and Lieutenant Hammond left on Friday for Cambridge, where they saw the Harvard-Princeton game. Col. and Mrs. Sladen gave a dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Tschauder, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg, Mrs. Clifford Jones entertained at dinner on Sunday for her guest, Miss McConnell, and Cadets Castillo, Kennard, H. B. Lewis, Sadler, Canady, A. B. Johnson, Crane, Cress, Cramer, Gillette, Skinner, Williams, Butts, Devore and W. A. Robertson. Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock and two daughters stopped here for a day on their way back to Panama and were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs on Friday.

The meeting of the T.T.S. was held on Monday afternoon with Mrs. J. S. Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs' guests at dinner on Sunday were Miss Hamilton, Cadets Skinner and W. A. Robertson. Mr. A. A. Green was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Clifford Jones, for over Sunday. Mrs. Webb, of Washington, who has been the guest of Mrs. Wilcox, returned home on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Castle's guests

for the week-end were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Greer, and their two children, of New Rochelle.

Lieut. and Mrs. Larned celebrated Hallowe'en with a party to which were asked Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Castle, Miss Chilton, Lieutenant Chilton, E. F. Rice and Morrison. Clever hand-painted souvenirs were carried home by the guests. Dr. and Mrs. Boak's guests on Thursday were Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. Westover and Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman. They spent Hallowe'en playing bridge. Mrs. Weidler, of New York, sang from "The Creation" at the chapel on Sunday morning. The music was much enjoyed.

David McNeill was host for a party of twelve on Friday afternoon. His third birthday and Hallowe'en were combined in a delightful medley of ice cream and Jack-o'-lanterns, and all enjoyed themselves to the utmost. The guests were Edith Cross, Mrs. Sars, Constance Ganoe, Ella Sue Henderson, Marcia Eddy, "Junior" Youngberg, Mathew Thomlinson, Peppe Assensio and Jack Daley. The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Riggs, the subject of whose paper was "Child Welfare in the City of New York." Capt. and Mrs. Babcock's guests at tea at the club on Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Exton, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Byrd and Miss Byrd. Mrs. Youngberg gave a cadet dinner Saturday for her sister, Miss Mary DeRasmes, and Miss Eleanor Vidmer. Lieutenant Zell visited the post last week; he expects to sail for the Philippines in December.

There will be a series of organ recitals at the chapel on the second Sunday afternoon of each month, beginning with Nov. 10. These recitals were much enjoyed last winter; there is no doubt that Mr. Mayer will find as appreciative audiences this season.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 2, 1912.

Mrs. Nuttman was hostess for the Monday Afternoon Sewing Club Oct. 21. Mr. Taylor Belcher, of Omaha, was the guest of Chaplain Chenoweth for golf Oct. 19. Captain Leisenring, who has seen most of his service in the 4th Infantry, has been transferred from the 20th to the 4th and will join at Logan H. Roots.

Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt entertained informally at supper on Oct. 20. Word has been received from Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting, who are on their honeymoon in the East, that Lieutenant Whiting's mother died very suddenly.

Captain Coleman left Oct. 19 for a week's hunting and fishing along the Missouri River. Colonel Howell, member of the retiring board in Omaha, was a guest of Col. and Mrs. Butler on Oct. 17. Mrs. Dale and Audray, who have spent the summer in Atlantic City and Philadelphia, returned home Oct. 21. Captain Butler is the happy owner of an automobile, and his many friends are enjoying many pleasant rides. Capt. J. C. Brady, of Logan H. Roots, has been appointed the new quartermaster, as the new law requires an entire change of staff officers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith gave a delightful dinner Oct. 25 for Major and Mrs. Switzer and Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth. Hallowe'en decorations were everywhere. Bridge was played after dinner, Mrs. Chenoweth making high score. Dental Surgeon White from Fort Des Moines, has arrived to stay for a couple of months. Capt. and Mrs. Van Duyne and Captain Howell made Major and Mrs. Switzer guests of honor at dinner Oct. 23 at the Henshaw, in Omaha, and for the theater afterwards at the Boyd to see "The Bird of Paradise."

Mrs. Hunt, of Kansas City, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur J. Davis. Lieutenant Maisch, who has been abroad for four months, has been assigned to Fort Crook and been assigned to Company E. Mrs. French, Mrs. Glen Denning, Mrs. Farnham and Miss Marion French spent a jolly week-end at the target range. Miss Mary Ringwald spent the past week with the Chenoweths and many pleasant, informal affairs were given for her. Colonel Chubb, stationed in Omaha, was a caller at the post last Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. Van Duyne's guests for dinner Oct. 30 were Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Mrs. Hunt of Kansas City, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Captains Howell, Butler and Martin. Capt. and Mrs. Rifenbark were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton Oct. 29. A most enjoyable hop was held in the gymnasium on Hallowe'en night. Guests from Omaha were Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McConnell, Misses Wright, Bourke, Pauline Bourke, Dorothy Morgan, Mary Ringwald, Katherine McClanahan, Ruth White and Messrs. George Engler and Gordon Kelley. Supper was served in the club. The ladies presiding at the chafing dishes and coffee urns and dressed as witches were Mesdames Nuttman, Noyes, Chenoweth, Griffith, Nesbitt, Van Duyne. Dinners given preceding the hop were: Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham, with Miss French as guest of honor, and for Miss McClanahan, Mrs. Glen Denning, Mrs. French, Lieutenant Wilhelm and George Engler; by Captain Butler for Miss Anna Bourke, Miss Pauline Bourke, Miss Dorothy Morgan, Lieutenant Brown and Hayes, and Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton.

Lieut. Dale McDonald spent Friday calling on his many friends here. He is on his way to join his regiment at Fort Douglas. Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman complimented Col. and Mrs. Butler with a charming dinner Nov. 1. Others present were Major and Mrs. French, Major and Mrs. Dale, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman and Major and Mrs. Hartmann, of Fort Omaha. Major French has been called East on account of the serious illness of his sister.

The target practice, extended to include field firing, will keep the officers and men out until about Dec. 1. Dr. Clark is busy packing for the Philippines as he will leave in December.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 5, 1912.

Lieut. J. S. Hammond, 3d F.A., on his way to his new station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was the guest of Captain Newbill while in the post. Col. and Mrs. Garrard spent Thursday at the races at Laurel. Major and Mrs. Rhodes entertained at a Hallowe'en dinner on the 31st. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Eltinge, Miss Richeson, guest of Mrs. Summerall, and Dr. Allen. Mrs. Summerall gave a delightful luncheon on Friday in honor of Mrs. Eltinge, mother of Captain Eltinge, 15th Cav. Other guests were Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Richeson and Mrs. Eltinge, wife of Captain Eltinge.

Capt. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., instructor at West Point, in the Department of Chemistry, has reported at the post for one month and seventeen days service, to complete the required two years' service with troops, in six, under the recent law. He is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Garrard. Mrs. Gallup, wife of Captain Gallup, 3d Field Art., entertained at cards on Saturday evening. Mrs. Wood, wife of General Wood, gave a small bridge party on Saturday afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. Poor. General Wood returned to the post on Tuesday from a month's inspection of posts throughout the country. Mrs. O'Hern, wife of Major E. P. O'Hern, Ord. Dept., and her sister, Miss O'Hara, daughter of Col. James O'Hara, retired, were guests of Mrs. Summerall at luncheon on Saturday.

Captain Baer was the guest of Major and Mrs. Rhodes on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patten, Jr., gave an elaborate buffet supper before the hop on Monday. The guests came in costume and included Lieutenant Colonel McDonald, 15th Cav., Mrs. and Mrs. McDonald, the latter charmingly costumed as the "Spring Maid"; Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, from Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Carter, of Green Valley; Col. and Mrs. Miss Garrard, Major and Mrs. Rhodes, Col. and Mrs. Johnson and many others. Miss Rumbough, daughter of Col. D. J. Rumbough, was the guest of her brother, and attended the dance in an Italian costume. Miss Frances Brooks, daughter of Col. J. C. Brooks, retired, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett.

The first hop of the season took place on Monday evening. The guests attended in fancy dress, and included many of the young Army set of Washington and the Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Garrard received the guests.

The officers of the Field Artillery took the first tactical ride of the season's post-graduate course, under Major Summerall, Nov. 6. The officers of the 15th Cavalry, under Major Rhodes,

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Longmans, Green, & Co., Fourth Ave. & 30th St., N.Y.

will take their first ride on the afternoon of Wednesday, Lieutenant Walsh, Ord. Dept., is in the post inspecting the batteries of the battalion of the Field Artillery. The members of the fencing class, under Lieut. G. S. Patton, Jr., 15th Cav., took their first lesson on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. H. Shepherd and her small daughter have gone on a visit of several weeks to Fort Monroe. Miss Garrard left on Tuesday for Fort Monroe to be the guest of Miss Kimberly until after the wedding of Miss Kimberly and Lieut. J. R. Brabson, 2d Field Art., Nov. 20, in the post chapel. Lieut. W. W. Overton, 15th Cav., has gone on a short leave to New York.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 4, 1912.

Mrs. Hamilton A. Smith gave an enjoyable tea Thursday. The guests were received by Mrs. Smith, Mrs. P. A. Wolf and Mrs. Gad Morgan. Tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. William Burnham and Mrs. J. E. Stephens. Assisting were Mesdames William A. Kent, R. I. Rees, C. C. Jones and R. J. Fleming. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton Smith had a Hallowe'en party for their daughter, Ruth. The little ones enjoyed Hallowe'en games and a supper was served amid decorations of Jack-o'-lanterns, pumpkins and black cats. The guests were Eugene Ovenshine, John Stephens, Marion Pike, Edward Pike, Billy Morgan, Frank Davis, Corrine Stephens, Margaret Kent, Helen Gowen, Dorothy Gowen, Frances Morrow, Robert Fleming, Samuel Lutz, Richard Stephens and Sarah Bond.

Lieutenant McDonald left Thursday for Omaha to visit friends, before going to station at Fort Douglas, Utah. Capt. J. Carr and Mrs. Carr are spending a leave visiting relatives at San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. William T. Littlebrant will arrive Nov. 5, to attend the marriage of her son, Lieut. John O'Keefe Taussig, and Miss Katherine Meredith Thomas, which will take place Wednesday morning at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception; later Mrs. Littlebrant will join Major Littlebrant at Fort Riley. Mrs. Robert Dougherty and little daughter, Nancy, guests of Mrs. Dougherty's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster, left Sunday for Washington, D.C., to join Lieutenant Dougherty.

Mrs. E. E. Haskell is the guest for a short time of Lieut. and Mrs. Royden E. Beebe en route to El Paso to join Captain Haskell. Capt. T. M. Anderson, Jr., and Capt. Kirby Walker gave a charming dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Martin, Mrs. Ernest Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly, Jr.

John Glenn McClaughry, fourth son of Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, warden of the U.S. Penitentiary, died at his father's residence Saturday afternoon, Nov. 2. Mr. McClaughry in the Spanish-American War served in the 3d Illinois Infantry as first lieutenant, and later saw service in Porto Rico, serving as battalion adjutant. He is survived by his wife and two children.

Sergeant White left Thursday for his station at San Francisco.

The funeral of Mrs. Lulu Green Dent, wife of Lieutenant Dent, U.S.N., retired, was held Friday afternoon from the Green family home, which is now occupied by Mrs. Virginia Holloway, the interment taking place at Mt. Muncie Cemetery. Lieutenant Dent arrived with the body from New York Friday morning.

First Lieutenant D. B. Foulois, 7th Inf., arrived Thursday from Washington, Conn. Major H. A. Smith, 28th Inf., will arrive shortly from Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty as an instructor at the Army Service Schools. Mrs. William Wallace on Saturday gave a delightful tea.

The school for enlisted men commenced Nov. 1. Chaplain J. L. Griffis, 7th Inf., will be in charge. About seventy-five pupils are expected.

Major H. G. Bishop, 5th Field Art., will be at home in quarters 249-B Grant avenue. Lieut. J. G. Steese, C.E., with a detachment of forty-eight enlisted men of the 2d Battalion

of Engineers, left Tuesday for Fort Sill, Okla., to make a map of the government reservation and surrounding country.

Mrs. Knight, of Buffalo, N.Y., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Daniel Cornman. Capt. and Mrs. James W. Furlow on Saturday gave an equestrian party for Miss Etta Louise Runkle and Miss Elizabeth Runkle, of the National Military Home; Miss Josephine Wilson, Miss Lucretia Morrow, Miss Margaret Stevenson, Miss Knight, Miss Iglesias, Lieut. and Mrs. Fulmer and Mr. Horace Runkle. Mrs. Henry Halley, of Lexington, Ky., was honor guest at a Kensington Tuesday, given by Mrs. Donald V. Strong. Mrs. Halley is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. I. J. Carr and Captain Carr. Mrs. Gannon, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. K. Spencer, and Lieutenant Spencer.

Miss Alice Ripley, of New York, has arrived, to remain during the winter with her sister, Mrs. Roy A. Hill, and Lieutenant Hill. Mrs. Clarence Knight, wife of Captain Knight, has arrived from Yellowstone Park, and is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 3, 1912.

The masquerade ball for Saturday evening was postponed and a small dance was given by the Artillery bachelors in Randolph Hall. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Winans entertained with a buffet supper Sunday for their daughter, Miss Winans. Their guests included the Misses Fanny Lockett, Bewick, Millar, Lieutenants Milling, Quekemeyer, Rumbough, Deakin, and Lieut. and Mrs. Foster.

Mrs. Victor S. Foster was hostess for the School Ladies' Auction Bridge Club Monday afternoon. Its members are Mesdames James Lockett, Sedgwick Rice, Robert Walsh, Edward Davis, Harold Naylor, Paul Raborg, Henry Kilbourne, William Taylor, Charles Scott and Mrs. Fred H. Turner. Mrs. John Guijfoyle substituted and Mrs. De Russy Hoyle poured tea. Prizes were won by Mesdames Lockett, Turner and Taylor. Capt. Richard H. McMaster is over from Leavenworth to take his examination for promotion. Capt. and Mrs. McMaster are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Scott. Tuesday Mrs. Scott entertained at bridge for Mrs. McMaster. Several additional ladies were invited in tea. Capt. Norton E. Wood and Mrs. O. E. Wood had as dinner guests Tuesday Col. William Kenley and Major William Guignard. Ladies' night at the club is well attended. After the concert the band played and the young people danced.

Lieut. Robert M. Danford, 5th Field Art., while here giving lectures on horse breeding to the field officers' class and the regular class of the Mounted Service School, is the guest of Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber. Wednesday night Lieutenants Bishop, Erwin and Anderson, and the Misses Winans, Lockett and Millar went to the moving pictures at the opera house in Junction City, Mrs. Jones chaperoning. The party returned to Lieutenant Bishop's quarters for a Welsh rabbit. The Auction Bridge Club met Wednesday evening at Lieut. and Mrs. Victor S. Foster's, the players including Mesdames Guijfoyle, McKenny, Taylor, Hoyle and Lieutenant Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Raborg and Lieutenants West and Garrison, Major Guignard and Lieut. and Mrs. Foster.

The first snow-storm came very early this year, Oct. 31. However, it cleared off beautifully in time for the Hallowe'en festivities. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Donnelly entertained with a small dinner for their daughter, Miss Bewick. Mrs. John F. Guijfoyle gave a dinner for her daughter, Mrs. De Russy Hoyle, those present being Mrs. Lane, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Lewis, Lieutenant Riggs, Miss Suzanne Guijfoyle and the hostess, Miss Margaret Millar gave a small Hallowe'en party. Lieut. and Mrs. Foster gave a small dance in the front rooms of their flat. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Raborg, Lieut. and Mrs. De Russy Hoyle, Lieutenant Getts, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee, Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Mrs. Rice, Misses Dixon, Winans and Lockett and Lieutenants Sands, Rumbough, Beard, Quekemeyer, Riggs, Milling, Palmer and Garrison.

On account of high winds little work has been done by the Aviation Corps this week. However, the one day that the weather was good Lieutenant Milling took Lieutenant Sands up for a short flight and Lieutenant Arnold took Lieutenant Bradley to Ogden and back. The machine that went to Ogden carried a wireless outfit and kept in communication with the post all the time during the trip. While in the air and at a distance of about five miles from the post Lieutenant Bradley sent back a message which was perfectly understood. Lieutenants Sands and Bradley are officers of the 6th Field Artillery who have applied for detail in the Aviation Corps.

Representatives of the Pathé Frères motion picture concern are here taking pictures for the Pathé Weekly. They hope to get pictures of all the events on the post, Mounted Service School work, artillery work and work of the schools for bakers and cooks and farriers and horseshoers. To-morrow they are to take the whole 6th Field Artillery passing in review.

Next week, the wind permitting, the artillery and the airplanes expect to get to work together in earnest. Targets will be searched for and located by the airplanes and the batteries will fire on them, their fire being directed in accordance with information received from the observers in the air.

The enlisted men of the Mounted Service School Detachment, colored, had a hop in the post exchange hall last week. The 6th Field Artillery band furnished the music and refreshments were served. There was a football game on Sunday, in which Battery A defeated Battery C. All the batteries have good teams this year and much interest is being taken in the series of games for the regimental championship of the 6th Field Artillery.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Nov. 2, 1912.

Comdr. and Mrs. C. N. Offley entertained fifty of the young people and young married folks of the station at a dancing party Tuesday in honor of Miss Durfee, of Los Angeles, guest of Mrs. Robertson. Hallowe'en decorations prevailed. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Robertson served ice cream, and Mrs. W. T. Wallace presided over the punch bowl. Mrs. P. S. Rossiter and Mrs. E. E. Scranton are visiting in California. Mrs. J. W. Backus returned Wednesday from a three months' visit in Michigan and Canada. Mrs. C. N. Offley entertained at bridge on Friday for Mesdames Cottman, Cook, Brown, Jr., Doyen, Berkeley, Lyman, Yates, Ellicott, Reynolds, Truxton, Forbes, Perkins, Tricou, Wilson and Miss Miller. Mrs. D. C. Nutting poured tea at the close of the games and other ladies joined. Captain Kuenzli returned this week from a month's visit in the East.

In honor of the birthday of their son, Mr. Bainbridge Reynolds, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds entertained at this evening for Lieuts. Joseph Little, J. H. Klein, Stuart Brown, Miss Durfee, Miss Schmelz and Miss Ellicott. Miss Alice Ruth Doyen entertained at "hearts" Monday evening in compliment to Miss Durfee, of California. The players were Misses Cramer, Schmelz, Brownell, Ellicott, Mrs. H. Brown, Lieuts. H. A. Orre, Logan, J. D. Little, J. H. Klein, Dr. Gray, Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen, Lieuts. Wallace Smead, L. M. Stewart, Miller, Stuart Brown and Dr. Hale.

Miss Nancy Belle Schmelz entertained at "hearts" and bridge Monday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Van Buren, in honor of Miss Durfee and for Mesdames Cottman, Robertson, Brown, Misses Brownell, Cramer, Ellicott, Lieutenants Smead, Stewart, Little, Klein, Alexander, Dr. Hale, Lieut. Orr, Lando and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates. The officers of the yard and ships gave a sheet and pillow-case party in the sail loft on Hallowe'en.

At the same time Miss Fay Doyen, daughter of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, entertained the little people of the yard at a Hallowe'en party at her home. Pumpkin lights and witches gave the Hallowe'en tone, and Mrs. Doyen entertained with toasting marshmallows, apple-bobbing and all the games appropriate to the night. The little guests included Tom Brownell, B. Nutting, Harry L. Bixby, Kathryn Brown, Huntington Lyman, Bancroft Russell, Jean, Josie and Buddy Campbell, Henry Warfield, Margaret Brownell and Margaret Offley.

Mrs. Berkeley, wife of Major Randolph Berkeley, entered

? ARE YOU READY?

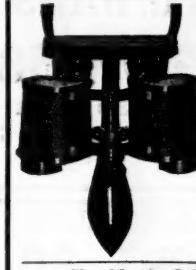
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 tained at luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Williams, Nicholson, Ellicott, Lang, Griswold, Van Buren and Perkins.

Chief Mach. J. J. Fuller had the misfortune to lose his home in Bremerton by fire yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Fuller was visiting with a neighbor at the time. The place was only partially covered by insurance. Mr. Fuller, who was severely injured in an automobile accident about three weeks ago, is still confined to his bed in the hospital with both shoulder-blades broken and otherwise injured.

The cruiser Charleston will become the yard receiving ship next Monday, at which time the Philadelphia will take the place of the Nipsic as prison ship.

Two hundred and fifty enlisted men enjoyed Hallowe'en at the Naval Y.M.C.A., Thursday, when the officers of the Association entertained in their honor. Mr. Falk gave several fine illustrated songs; Mr. Cavanaugh, of the Galveston, entertained with monologues, followed by a pie-eating contest, ducking for marshmallows hid in flour and apple grabbing. Old time songs sung by all the men closed the most enjoyable affair given by the Association.

Payer. Ray Spear, formerly general storekeeper at the yard, but now of Philadelphia Yard, was here Monday renewing old acquaintances. Paymaster Spear was called to Seattle to give evidence in the case of E. F. Meyer, his former clerk, in the general storekeeper's office, who is accused of altering bids on purchases through the Seattle Navy Pay Office. Paymr. George Brown, Jr., the present general storekeeper at the yard, and Pay Clerk A. W. Barnes are spending the week in Seattle attending the trial.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 4, 1912.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George B. Davis, of the Oxford Apartments, leave next Tuesday for Boston, where Colonel Davis will be stationed. Mrs. Louis Brechemin, wife of Colonel Brechemin, of St. Louis, was hostess at an auction bridge party Thursday in honor of Mrs. George B. Davis. Among the guests were Mesdames Dan C. Nugent, W. A. Hardaway, Ashley Scott, John A. Ockerson, W. C. McBride, Earle W. Tanner, Margaret Beach, George Evans, Lee, John A. Kress, John Thompson, Howell, T. W. Griffith and William Elliott, and Miss Emma Webster Powell.

Lieut. Col. Otto Becker, U.S.A., retired, and daughters have taken up their residence on Cleveland Avenue, in St. Louis. Colonel Becker's son has recently been ordered to St. Louis as recruiting officer for the U.S. Marine Corps, and has charge of the entire district of Missouri. He is living with his father and sisters. Mrs. David Jewell Baker, wife of Major Baker, U.S.A., is house guest of her sister, Mrs. Daniel C. Nugent, of Westminster Place, St. Louis. Major and Mrs. Baker have returned to their new station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., after spending two years in the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. Wood entertained at dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Miss Ada May Sandford, of St. Louis, and Miss Anise Sandford, of St. Joseph, Mo., who is visiting her sister, Miss Ada Sandford, of Delmar Boulevard.

Mrs. Ray W. Bryan entertained informally at tea on Tuesday in honor of her mother-in-law, Mme. Bryan. A guessing contest formed a feature of the entertainment, it being necessary to guess the names of various animals cut from paper by the guests in order to win. Mrs. Quinlan won the first prize, a dainty pin cushion. The guests were Mrs. D. C. Howard, Mrs. W. T. Wood, Mrs. D. P. Quinlan, Mrs. John Long, Mrs. G. V. Rukke and Mrs. Edith Mellin. Mrs. John Long, for several months house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Quinlan, left Wednesday night for her home in Los Angeles.

Mrs. E. J. Mellin, who has been visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. Strong and Dr. Strong, during the past fortnight, departed for her home in Bryn Mawr, Pa., on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Reuben C. Taylor gave a Hallowe'en dance on Thursday in celebration of their first wedding anniversary. The guests assembled at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor and, amid decorations of Jack-o'-lanterns and witches, enjoyed typical Hallowe'en games for an hour before the dance, which took place in the Bachelors' Club. The guests were all dressed in ridiculously funny costumes, and Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor appeared in a makeup representing a bride and groom. Music was furnished by the orchestra, under direction of Mr. Weber, C.M., and delicious refreshments were served after the dance. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Captain Hanson, Miss Hester Nolan, Captain Houle, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Place, Lieutenant McAlister, Lieutenant Starkey, Miss Anne Kress, Lieutenant Peterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong and Mr. and Mrs. King Kauffman, of St. Louis. Capt. and Mrs. Bryan were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury on Saturday.

Sgt. Harry Rutledge, 15th Recruit Company, died in the post hospital on Friday night of tuberculosis. He had twenty-four years' service in the U.S. Army, and was forty-five years old. The entire company turned out Tuesday for the funeral services, which were conducted by Evangelist Brey, of St. Louis, who conducts the religious services at the post on Sunday and Thursday evenings. Five hundred soldiers marched behind the body to the grave, and the band played appropriate music. Sergeant Rutledge is survived by a widow and an infant daughter.

Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum arrived from Havana, Cuba, and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stephen L'H. Slocum came from Washington to attend the wedding of Miss Isabel Bradford Shaw and Mr. Miles Standish Slocum. They were entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Nelson. Mrs. H. S. Kilborne, wife of Captain Kilborne, U.S.A., is visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Boyce, of the Clemens Apartments. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Oscar F. Straub and their children, Dorothy and Theodore F., were guests of Major and Mrs. D. C. Howard on Saturday, en route to San Francisco, Cal., after spending three months at various Eastern points. During their tour they visited the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, where Oscar A. Straub, older son of Col. and Mrs. Straub, is a cadet. Colonel Straub is to take command of Fort Baker, Cal., upon his arrival at that post.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry G. Humphreys arrived Thursday from Fort Adams, R.I., Captain Humphreys to relieve Capt. Ray W. Bryan as recruiting officer. Col. and Mrs. Wood had Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys and Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury as their dinner guests on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury entertained at dinner on Sunday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys and Major Smith, C.E., of St. Louis.

Miss Grace Wilson entertained with a Hallowe'en party on Thursday afternoon for Helen Bryan. Decorations were carried out in autumn leaves, jack-o'-lanterns and witches. Delicious refreshments were served and Hallowe'en games were enjoyed by Helen, Alice and John Bryan and Victor Rukke.

A special feature was introduced at the moving picture show on Saturday night in the form of a local film in three parts. The film was taken in the post and on parts of the



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reservation about a month ago by the Atlas Film Company, of St. Louis, and was entitled "Secret Service Steve." Mr. Emerson, owner of the company, and Mr. Gray, hero of the piece, attended the performance on Saturday evening. A record breaking crowd was present to see the picture, and standing room was gladly accepted by them. A number of the officers appeared on the film, which called forth much enthusiasm from the audience. Colonel Wood, Captain Wilson, Captain Bryan, Lieutenants Peterson and McAlister were among those who looked natural. The Atlas Company promise another film in about two weeks, one which they took in the vicinity of Jefferson Barracks last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. O. R. Cole entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan. Capt. and Mrs. Bryan and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Peck on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Strong were hosts at a dinner on Monday, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Bryan. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Rukke and Mrs. Mellin.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Nov. 5, 1912.

There is activity at Fort Hancock since the return of the troops from the maneuvers on Staten Island. One battalion of the 29th Infantry, from Fort Jay, with the Artillery companies from Forts Hamilton, Hancock and Wadsworth, constituted the encampment under command of Lieut. Col. Morris K. Barrell. On Friday evening a most enjoyable hop was given as a general reunion, members of both garrisons—Sandy Hook and Fort Hancock—being well represented. The band from Fort Hamilton played and a buffet luncheon was served. Several dinner parties preceded the hop.

The Misses Tegner-Smith, from New York, were guests of friends in the post last week.

The steamer Ordnance brought a number of officers of different branches of the Service to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground on Monday to witness the rapid fire test of the 14-inch gun on disappearing carriage. A luncheon was given in their honor at the Brick House, the guests including Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Gen. E. M. Wenner, Cols. O. B. Mitcham, Rogers Birnie, W. C. Rafferty, John S. Mallory, J. V. White, A. C. Ducat, Lieut. Cols. B. W. Dunn, Harry L. Hawthorne, Morris K. Barrell, William G. Haas, O. C. Horney, Majors Jay E. Hoffer, Edwin Landon, Frank W. Coe, Robert S. Abernethy, Irving W. Rand, L. C. Hillman, Commanders Taylor and Brown, of the Navy, together with Colonel Babbitt, in command at the Proving Ground, and the officers stationed with him. The guests returned to New York later in the afternoon by the Ordnance steamer.

A number of officers and their wives were recipients of invitations to the navy yard to witness the launching of the U.S.S. New York. Col. and Mrs. Barrell and Lieut. and Mrs. William were guests of honor at a dinner Nov. 1 at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Bostrom. Bridge parties as well as afternoons at home with Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Brinton and Mrs. Wilhelm each preceding at the urns, helped shorten the days for the ladies of the garrison while the officers were in camp. Lieut. and Mrs. McCleary gave a chafing-dish party on Wednesday evening. Hallowe'en was given over to the younger element this year, and the jolly pumpkin faces were greeted with enthusiasm.

A pretty dinner was given by Col. and Mrs. Barrell for Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas, Majors O'Hern and Rand. Mrs. Crawford has returned to the post, very much improved in health. Her mother, Mrs. Turtle, is visiting her now. Lieut. and Mrs. McCleary's guests at dinner last Friday were Chaplain and Mrs. Yates and Major and Mrs. Rand.

Mrs. McCaughey, who is spending this fall with her mother in Brooklyn, was in the post for a part of last week. Mrs. Irving W. Rand, who has been touring with friends in Ireland, Scotland and Germany, has arrived in the garrison. Lieut. Col. Harry L. Hawthorne came on Saturday to command Fort Hancock and has moved into the quarters left vacant by Col. and Mrs. Bartlett. A large reception was given in his honor by Major and Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Nov. 4, 1912.

Mrs. Graham entertained at bridge for the ladies of the garrison last Thursday, complimentary to Mrs. Laubach. Capt. L. W. Oliver, formerly regimental adjutant, 12th Cav., has been assigned to Troop M. Captain Oliver is expected here shortly. Mesdames Sickel, Lewis, Edger, Graham, Miller, Moffet, Pitts, Laubach, Murchison, Blodgett and Fleming were guests of Mrs. Foster at bridge Monday. The prizes were won by Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Pitts. Captain Howard, Q.M.C., visited the post several days last week, buying horses for the Cavalry in Texas.

Mr. Wentworth, of Philadelphia, has been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Pitts, for two weeks. He leaves to-day for home. Mrs. W. P. Moffet and daughter, Lulah, are spending two weeks with the former's parents in Woonsocket, S.D.

The hop committee this week was composed of Major and Mrs. Lewis and Veta, and Mrs. Foster, Major and Mrs. B. J. Edger and two children left Saturday for their new station, Fort Harrison, Mont. Col. J. T. Clarke relieved Major Edger here.

Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke and the Misses Clarke reached here from Vancouver Barracks Friday. Accompanying them was Miss Loughborough, Mrs. Clarke's sister. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards and two children are spending a three months' leave at Lieutenant Edwards' home in Onondaga, N.Y.

Veterinarian Foster returned Wednesday from a two days' hunting trip. Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Baird are visiting at the home of the former in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1912.

Mrs. R. P. Lawrence, of Nashville, Tenn., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson Lawrence. The Tuesday Bridge Club was entertained by Mrs. R. E. Frith; the prize was won by Mrs. White. On Wednesday evening the ladies of the post entertained at a Hallowe'en party in the Administration building. Old-fashioned games were in order and a jolly evening was spent. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Allen Ruthford entertained the Five Hundred Club. Mrs. Goodwin winning the prize. On Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell entertained at bridge for Major and Mrs. Lasseigne, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Mygatt, Lieut. and Mrs. Wills, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Lieutenants Nolan, Frank and Fechét. Mrs. Wills won a

picture; Lieutenant Wills, a brass book rack; Lieutenant Mygatt, the consolation, a beautiful golden pumpkin. Hallowe'en decorations and refreshments were attractive features.

An article in the leading paper of Madison, Wis., by Captain Ball, formerly of the 5th, but now detailed as Professor of Military Science at the University of Wisconsin, dealt with the question of universal peace, and was in the first instance delivered before some 2,000 students of the university.

On Monday the officers of the regiment with Colonel Cowles, as guests of the Chamber of Commerce of the city, attended a moving picture exhibition in the Plattsburg Theater, at which a reel showing the regiment on parade was shown. Heartfelt applause greeted the picture, manifesting the esteem in which Colonel Cowles and the regiment are held by this representative body of the city of Plattsburg.

Chaplain Watts, recently appointed to the Service, reported for temporary duty Nov. 4. Chaplain and Mrs. Watts are at present guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Chouinard. They are to be quartered for the time being in the "old post."

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Nov. 3, 1912.

Mrs. Van Deusen returned on Monday from a month's visit in New York. The Ladies' Card Club has been reorganized and new officers elected; Mrs. Frisell is president and Mrs. Wheatley was re-elected secretary. The first meeting was with Mrs. Sterrett and Mrs. Schoeffel won the prize. The members present were Mesdames Prather, Wilson, Schoeffel, Frisell, Ellis, Jeuneman, Wyke, Morrow, Wheatley, Bernheim and Miss Shelton. Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Stevens came in for tea. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel were present at a masked ball given by "The Sons and Daughters of the Moon" at the Albany Hotel in Denver.

Major and Mrs. Ellis were dinner hosts on Thursday for Mrs. Prather, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Nelson and Lieutenants Brewer, Blyth and McEnery. Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley entertained informally at a taffy-pull on Hallowe'en, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Frisell, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Major Shook and Miss Shelton. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel entertained most charmingly at dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Mrs. Nelson, Major Shook and Miss Rockwell of Denver. After dinner they adjourned to the club, where Lieutenants Mort, Blyth and McEnery had presided at a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Miss Lane, Miss Joslin, Miss O'Reilly, Miss Gelina and Lieutenant Brewer.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall G. Randal returned to the post last Friday, after a delightful honeymoon spent in New York city. Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce returned Saturday from Wheeling, W. Va., where she was guest of her mother, Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell, who underwent an operation at a hospital in Baltimore, about three weeks ago, has returned to the post, much improved in health.

Lieut. and Mrs. Randal were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Leisenring last Saturday. Captain Calvert, of the Cavalry, recruiting officer at Toledo, reported here for the annual physical examination last Monday. He was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Fred Herman.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BUTLER.—Born in San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 1, 1912, to the wife of Sergt. F. G. Butler, now on duty at Fort Bliss, a daughter, Helen Katherine.

FARRELL.—Born Oct. 19, 1912, at Nashville, Tenn., a daughter, Elizabeth Elliston Farrell, to the wife of Lieut. Louis Farrell, 9th U.S. Inf.

FENTON.—Born in Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 31, 1912, to Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Fenton, son, William R. Fenton.

KIEFFER.—Born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Pierre V. Kieffer, U.S.A., at Fort DuPont, Del., a son, Oct. 31, 1912.

MINOR.—Born to Lieut. Lucian Minor, U.S.N., and Mrs. Minor, a daughter on Oct. 27, 1912, at Newport, R.I.

NAILE.—Born at Germantown, Pa., Nov. 4, 1912, a daughter, Mary Gurney Naile, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Naile, U.S.N.

ROGERS.—Born at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 16, 1912, to the wife of Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., a daughter, Elizabeth Cauldwell.

TANTOR.—Born at Manila, P.I., Sept. 27, 1912, a daughter, Ione Tantor, to the wife of Lieut. Harold H. Tantor, 21st U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

BARLEON—OLD.—At Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 31, 1912, Lieut. John S. Barleon, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Old.

GLADE—COLWELL.—At Reno, Nev., Nov. 4, 1912, Capt. Herman Glade, 5th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Lillian Huntington Colwell.

GRAHAM—LIPPITT.—At San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 2, 1912, Mary Morsell, daughter of Major and Mrs. W. F. Lippitt, formerly of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. W. P. Craighill, Engr. Corps, U.S.A., to Charles Stewart Graham, eldest son of Capt. Frank L. Graham, U.S.A., retired.

GROSS—THOMPSON.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1912, Lieut. Felix E. Gross, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Edith Florence Thompson.

GROW—KIMBALL.—Surg. Eugene Julius Grow, U.S.N., and Miss Arma C. Kimball, Oct. 30, 1912, at Lebanon, N.H.

HORGAN—BIRNIE.—At New York city, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1912, Mr. Henry Vincent Horgan, and Miss Lucy Gunn Birnie, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie, U.S.A.

McKITTRICK—OLD.—At Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 31, 1912, Lieut. Harold V. McKittrick, U.S.N., and Miss Claudia Old.

MAYFIELD—BORDEN.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 1912, Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield, U.S.N., and Miss Juliette Borden.

SLOCUM—SHAW.—At St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31, 1912, Mr. Miles Standish Slocum, son of Col. H. J. Slocum, U.S.A., to Miss Isabel Bradford Shaw.

SMITH—BULKELEY.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 6, 1912, Mr. Bayard H. Smith and Miss Grassie Virginia Bulkeley, daughter of Mrs. William A. Gill, wife of Captain Gill, U.S.N.

WEAVER—PONTIUS.—At Freemont, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1912, Lieut. James R. N. Weaver, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Conklin Pontius.

WHITAKER—JEUNET.—At Manila, P.I., Oct. 2, 1912, Capt. Orlin C. Whitaker, Philippine Constabulary, and Marie Leontine Jeunet, sister of Capt. F. Alexis Jeunet, 13th U.S. Inf.

WING—EVERETT.—At Newark, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1912, Dr. Lucius A. Wing, and Miss Amy Everett, niece of Mrs. Hollyday, wife of Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday, U.S.N.

DIED.

ALFRED.—Died at Crosswell, Mich., on Nov. 5, 1912, Mrs. Cynthia Hudson Alfred, mother of Surg. Adrian Alfred, U.S.N.

BALDWIN.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1912, Major Charles F. Baldwin, 14th N.Y. Vols., Civil War, and father of Major Frederick W. Baldwin, 14th N.G.N.Y.

BRIAN.—Died at Searbrook, Texas, Oct. 26, 1912, 1st Lieut. Charles T. Brian, U.S.R.C.S.

CARLIN.—Died at New York city, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1912, Mrs. Jeannette M. Carlin, widow of Gen. William P. Carlin, U.S.A.

EDWARDS.—Died Nov. 2, 1912, at Madison Barracks, N.Y., Richard John, aged twenty-three days, son of Sergt. 1st Class Richard T. Edwards, H.C., U.S.A., and Harriet Rose, wife of Richard T. Edwards, H.C., U.S.A.

EVERDELL.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1912, Col.

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Army and Navy Tailors—Equipments

William Everdell, the first colonel of the 23d Infantry, N.G. N.Y.

FRAILEY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, 1912, Miss Gladys Frailey, daughter of Mr. Charles L. Frailey, and granddaughter of Pay Dir. L. A. Frailey, U.S.N., retired.

GOULD.—Died at Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 20, 1912, Major William P. Gould, U.S.A., retired.

LARRABEE.—Died at Takoma Park, Md., Nov. 1, 1912, Brevet Major Charles F. Larrabee, formerly of the U.S. Vols., Civil War, and late first lieutenant, 7th U.S. Inf.

LEA.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 1, 1912, Gen. Homer Lea, of the republican army of China.

MEARNS.—Died at Baltimore, Md., April 3, 1912, Louis Z. Mearns, son of Lieut. Col. Edgar A. Mearns, U.S.A., retired.

O'REILLY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 3, 1912, Major Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, U.S.A., father of the wife of Capt. Frederick B. Hennessey, 3d U.S. Field Art.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

It has been rumored from Albany, N.Y., this week, that Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., was to be offered the position of Major General, vice Gen. John F. O'Ryan, recently rendered supernumerary. Colonel Appleton's long, faithful and efficient service fully entitles him to the position of commanding general, but it is not believed that the Colonel will accept the office should it be formally tendered to him. He is at the head of a famous and prosperous regiment, with loyal supporters, and to accept an office that, under the present circumstances, he might be forced to vacate a little later would certainly be a very illogical move, to say the least. The alleged illegal removal of Major General O'Ryan may be taken up by the next Senate, and the case will also be taken into court. Colonel Appleton is the senior colonel of the state and a gentleman of fine sensibilities, and his closest friends assert that, in view of the recent order, disbanding the division, and the uncertain conditions now existing, he would not think of leaving the 7th.

C. I. of the 69th N.Y., Capt. R. A. Nolan, one of the best companies in the command, will hold an exhibition drill and dance in the armory, Twenty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, New York city, on Saturday night, Nov. 23, 1912. The regimental band will furnish the music, and the drill will commence at 8:30 p.m. and the dancing at 9:30. Tickets admitting gentleman and lady, including wardrobe check, forty cents. The regiment will be reviewed by General Dyer on Wednesday night, Nov. 27.

Brig. Gen. P. L. Abbey, chief of staff of the Governor of Michigan, announces a progressive program of the officers' school for the year 1912-13 from Nov. 4, 1912, to May 31, 1913. In order that instruction may be progressive and placed upon a systematic basis, the curriculum will be divided as follows: A. Preliminary course, completed in one year. B. Regular course, completed in three years. C. Post-graduate course.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces that Capt. Mandon L. Machemer, Co. E, 4th Inf., is discharged from the National Guard, it appearing to the Commander-in-Chief that the said Mandon L. Machemer, Co. E, 4th Inf., is unfit to discharge the duties of his office. General Stewart says, "Investigation having disclosed the fact that vouchers filed with financial report of annual allowance and armorial rent allowance covering expenditure of public money were fraudulently prepared by Capt. Mandon L. Machemer, certified to by him as correct, and credit thus taken for expenditures that had not been made."

The semi-annual returns of Infantry regiments in the 1st and 2d Brigades of New York for the six months ending Sept. 30 last show the 7th and 71st Regiments to be the two largest, with only eleven men lacking in the 71st to make it equal in numbers to the 7th. The following is the strength of the several units: 7th Regiment, 874; 12th Regiment, 841; 14th Regiment, 840; 23d Regiment, 823; 47th Regiment, 740; 69th Regiment, 764, and 71st Regiment, 863. All the regiments show a net gain except the 7th, which shows a net loss of 39. The 12th Regiment shows a net gain of 70, the 14th a net gain of 173, the 23d a net gain of 18, the 47th a net gain of 128, the 69th a net gain of 1, and the 71st a net gain of 10 members.

Capt. William D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on duty with the New York National Guard, began his instruction of the officers of the 22d Engineers at the officers' school at the armory on Nov. 4, there being a large attendance.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has nominated the Rev. William T. Crocker, of the Church of the Epiphany, chaplain. This fills the vacancy caused by the retirement of Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D.D. Lieut. John J. Callahan, of Co. I, has been nominated battalion adjutant to fill the vacancy which occurred when Lieut. John List resigned some time since.

The second company of the 13th N.Y., Capt. John D. Jennings, has accomplished some remarkable recruiting in the short space of three months, and its record in this respect is said to top all others. When Captain Jennings took command of the company, July 12 last, it numbered only sixty-three members, and it now has 103 officers and men.

The 1st Squadron of the 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., has been presented with a cup by Pvt. Alden S. Blodgett. It will be competed for annually by teams of four men from each troop of the squadron, and will be awarded for individual horsemanship. The cup will be known as the "Justice Cup."

The following officers will comprise the delegation from the state of Washington to the fourteenth annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 2, 3 and 4, 1912: Brig. Gen. Fred Llewellyn, A.G., and James A. Drain, retired; Cols. William M. Inglis, 2d Inf., and William E. McClure, C.A.C.R.

To fill the vacancy in the 15th Company in the 9th N.Y., caused by the promotion of Capt. Mills Miller to major, Colonel Morris has appointed 1st Lieut. John E. Matthews captain. Work on the foundations for the dummy ordnance is nearly completed, but it will be some time yet before the drill hall will be in condition to hold a review of the regiment.

Sergt. William Gammell, Jr., who has been commissioned second lieutenant in Battery A, A.R., National Guard, is a graduate from Yale of the class of 1908. He enlisted in the battery at the time of its reorganization in December, 1910. During the past five weeks Battery A has been drilling in "The School of the Soldier Mounted," an outdoor ring in the city of Providence, the battery being divided into three detachments for this purpose, each detachment drilling on a separate night, and all cannoneers, as well as drivers, being given a complete schooling in saddling, bareback riding and the monkey drill. The excellent weather of the last few weeks has helped to make this out-of-door instruction particularly successful, as well as a series of gymkana races and cross-country riding in which the men have participated.

The 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., will hold its sixty-second games at the armory, Park avenue and Sixty-sixth street, New York city, on Saturday night, Dec. 7. There will be dancing after the games in the upper drill hall. Some of the old timers, now in training, are Borgman and Ralli, of Company A; Halliday and Ward, of Company B; Freeman, of

Company D; J. J. Storms, jr., and Zink, of Company E; Treat, of Company H; Peabody, of Company I; and Grant, of Company M. There are also a few of last year's novices that promise to make a good showing this year. One of the events that promises to be of great interest will be the invitation inter-regimental one-mile relay race (team of four men). In this event are expected to be seen some of New York's best one-quarter mile runners. All the regiments in New York state have received invitations to enter teams for this event. The closed field events will be: 93-yard run, novice and handicap; 60-yard run, handicap; potato race; obstacle race; horse race; one-half mile roller skating race, novice, and the mile roller skating race handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; one-half mile run, novice, for the officers' cup; one-half mile walk, handicap; inter-company relay race (team four men) and the inter-company roller relay race (distance 2,640 yards, team of three men); running high jump and the shot put. The military events are to be tent raising contest, wall scaling contest, hospital litter race and 1,056-yard military relay race, novice, heavy marching order (team three men).

NEW JERSEY.

The report of the inspector general of rifle practice of New Jersey contains much interesting information, both as to gallery practice, field firing, pistol practice and comments on a field firing problem, which was tried out at Sea Girt on Sept. 2 last. In respect to the latter Gen. Bird W. Spencer, I.G.R.P., recommends that a similar field firing exercise be made a part of the regular work of each company during the season on the Sea Girt range.

General Spencer also recommends that if an officers' school is held at Sea Girt in 1913, or thereafter, that one day be given to the firing exercise as suggested in the problem. Strong recommendation is made that all ceremonies be eliminated during the camps of instruction and that more time be devoted to range firing.

The following comment of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, is quoted in the report: "It is believed that the field firing problem recently carried out at Sea Girt, N.J., will prove of great value in developing instruction along these lines throughout the Organized Militia."

The report also contains interesting information in respect to the twenty-second annual tournament at Sea Girt, including the matches of the N.R.A., which were shot at Sea Girt this year for the first time in several years.

The state figure of merit is 43. The regimental figure of merit in order is as follows: 3d Infantry, 51; 1st Infantry, 47; 2d Infantry, 46; 5th Infantry, 33; 4th Infantry, 30.

The silver punch bowl given by the New Jersey Society of Sons of the Revolution, awarded annually for making the highest figure of merit, was won this year by Co. I, 3d Infantry. The National Defense Trophies appear to have been won as follows: First honors, 1st Troop, Cavalry; second honors, Co. I, 3d Infantry; third honors, Co. K, 3d Infantry.

The new Special Course "C," recommended by New Jersey to the Small-arms Board, through the War Department, is given in full in the report, with the argument in favor thereof.

The following qualified during the year on the Sea Girt range: Experts, 231; sharpshooters, 53; marksmen, 1,058; first class, 270; second class, 244; third class, 145; fourth class, 460; unclassified, 1,264. The per cent attending and firing is 66. The reason for the lesser number qualified this year is because of the new regulations of the War Department which require the "best two consecutive scores of five shots each" instead of as formerly the "best two scores not necessarily consecutive."

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces that for the better instruction and supervision of the Coast Artillery Corps, C.N.G., the several companies of that corps are divided into two districts, with assignments as follows: The colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, will be the Chief of Coast Artillery, and Capts. William E. Warner and Edward G. Cunningham, are assigned to duty as assistants to the Chief of Coast Artillery. 1st Artillery District: District commander, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Dorsey; district adjutant, 2d Lieut. Ernest R. Barrows; district ordnance officer and artillery engineer, vacant; district quartermaster and commissary, 2d Lieut. Herbert H. Bradford; 1st, 3d, 5th, 10th and 13th Companies. 2d Artillery District: District commander, Major Vincent M. King; district adjutant, 2d Lieut. J. Moss Ives; district ordnance officer and artillery engineer, 2d Lieut. Louis R. O'Neill; district quartermaster and commissary, 1st Lieut. William N. Potter; 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th Companies and band.

The following unassigned officers are attached to districts for such duty as they may be called upon to perform by the district commander, or in orders from this office: Major Louis J. Hermann to 2d Artillery District; Major John A. Haggberg to 1st Artillery District; 1st Lieut. Seaman M. Mead to 2d Artillery District.

NATIONAL GUARD REORGANIZATION NEW YORK.

Governor Dix, of New York, on Nov. 1 authorized Adjutant Gen. William Verbeck to issue orders re-establishing the division of National Guard, as it was before he issued the orders disbanding it on Oct. 25. In issuing the order of Nov. 1, however, Governor Dix did not restore Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Col. Romulus F. Walton and Capt. E. Olmsted to the active list.

General Verbeck's order restoring the division organization reads as follows:

The brigades and other military units of the National Guard are reorganized for purposes of administration and command as a division, to be designated the division, National Guard.

For active operations the mobile troops of the National Guard, or such portions thereof as the Governor may deem necessary, will be reorganized as a tactical division or other field unit comprising two or more arms, as prescribed in the Field Service Regulations of the United States Army.

The following designated organizations of the National Guard will hereafter be attached directly to the headquarters of the division:

22d Engineers; 1st and 2d Companies, Signal Corps; 1st and 2d Cavalry; 1st Field Artillery and Battery A, Field Artillery; Coast Artillery Corps; 1st and 2d Field Hospitals; 1st, 2d and 3d Ambulance Companies.

The headquarters of the division, National Guard, are established at No. 174 State street, Albany, and the office at No. 280 Broadway, New York city, will be continued.

Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, as senior brigade commander, automatically assumes command of the division until General O'Ryan's successor is appointed.

The re-establishment of the division was due, it is understood, to the meeting of the commanding officers on Nov. 1, they being informed by General Verbeck that the Governor desired their views on the re-establishing of the division. A resolution was then offered advocating the restoration of the division, which was passed without any dissenting votes. The advice of the commanding officers was not asked on any other matter, nor did the Governor make any explanation as to his reasons for removing General O'Ryan from the active list, as it was understood he intended to.

General Welch proposed a resolution that the assembled officers decide whom they favored for appointment as Major General, so that if the Governor asked the opinion of the officers they would be prepared to answer. This proposed resolution was voted down.

General Verbeck made an address to the officers in which among other things he spoke of the pleasure he experienced in performing his duties with Major General Roe in command of the National Guard, and he also referred to his duties with General O'Ryan in command, which he gave the officers to understand had not been quite so rosy. The General explained that his only desire was to act for the best interests of the National Guard, and that he was not trying to promote his own interests.

On motion of Col. C. H. Hitchcock, 1st Inf., of Binghamton, the following resolution was then passed: "That it is the sense of the meeting that we have the utmost confidence in all that General Verbeck has done as having been done with a view to the best interests of the National Guard and with an eye single to that end."

The resolution as it appeared in the press despatches from

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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"Schlitz in Brown Bottles" has a full, fine flavor which brings to you the taste of the barley and the hops.

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16-M

Schlitz The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

Albany was wrong, and was quoted in a way that seemed to imply that the meeting approved the official acts of the Adjutant General. That would have been an uncalled for impropriety, and neither would Colonel Hitchcock have introduced such a resolution nor would the officers present have voted for it.

"The resolution as above," writes an officer present, "speaks for itself, and was simply intended to express the confidence of the officers present in General Verbeck's honesty of purpose and good faith."

There was practically a unanimous sentiment among the commanding officers that never had the National Guard received necessary supplies and equipment so complete as it did under the administration of General Verbeck. Official letters are answered, it is said, with a degree of promptness that is refreshing.

The general sentiment among officers qualified to judge was that Gen. John F. O'Ryan's administration was along progressive lines, and that his ideas were to bring the National Guard as close to the Army as possible. Many officers regret that he and General Verbeck could not have worked in harmony. The illegality of the Governor's action in the case of General O'Ryan is clearly shown in the review of the law submitted by his counsel, ex-Judge Gildersleeve.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. S.—The station has not yet been designated for the 5th Cavalry on its return to the United States from Honolulu in February next.

BLUE BOOK.—The minor who fraudulently enlisted by misstating his age is subject to discharge without honor. Under A.R. 126, the deserter who on surrender or apprehension is found physically unfit for service is to be discharged without honor, without trial.

P. E. B. asks: If a soldier serves fourteen years, six of which are foreign service counting double time, can he be admitted to the National Home at Washington upon application at any time he so desires; say five years hence? Answer: Foreign service in enlistments begun prior to Aug. 24, 1912, counts double for one purpose only, viz.: retirement after thirty years' service. The regulation providing for admission to the Soldiers' Home (A.R. 177) reads: "An honest and faithful service of twenty years in the Army entitles a soldier to admission to the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C." A.R. 178 defines the disability provisions for admission. These are the regulations at this time. What they may be five years hence is another matter.

F. H. N. asks: (1) Could an enlisted man take the examination for second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, and accept an appointment the same as a civilian, provided he had been discharged the Service in the meantime? (2) Is a civilian appointed an officer in the Scouts entitled to retirement and, if so, how? Answer: (1) Conditions of examination and other qualifications are alike for soldier and civilian; therefore, yes. (2) Service as officer in the Scouts counts toward retirement as enlisted man; see A.R. 134.

L. J. P.—In regard to the enlisted man with "sharpshooter" qualification who transfers to the Hospital Corps,

we quote a portion of A.R. 1368 as amended by G.O. 84, 1911: "Enlisted men qualifying as * * * sharpshooters to \$3 a month, * * * in addition to their pay, from date of qualification to end of enlistment in which they qualify, provided that during that time they do not attain a higher classification and that they continue to be members of an organization armed with the rifle or are transferred for the convenience of the Government to some organization not so armed."

MRS. J. C.—The last chance to send Christmas boxes by Army transport to the soldiers in the Philippines, to reach there on time, has passed with the sailing of the Sherman on Nov. 5. The Thomas, scheduled to sail from San Francisco Dec. 5, will reach Honolulu Dec. 13, Guam Dec. 26 and Manila Jan. 1. As usual the War Department will transport all reasonable sized Christmas packages to the Philippines, Hawaii and Guam for officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps free of charge. The transportation of the packages as far as depot quartermaster at San Francisco must be prepaid.

T. H.—You will find the card of the Army and Navy Union on page 296.

MARINE ARTILLERYMAN asks: Served one enlistment in the Marine Corps; discharged Aug. 24, 1910; re-enlisted in Coast Artillery Oct. 2, 1910 (was out same over one month). Does he draw re-enlistment pay when he is on his last year, as he is serving on his third enlistment period and drew re-enlistment pay in the Marine Corps while he was on his fourth year? (2) Is he entitled to wear an enlistment service stripe for his third enlistment period, which is in this case seven years? Answer: (1) His pay remains the same to the end of his Army enlistment. (2) One stripe for each three years completed, continuously or otherwise.

L. A. T.—Colonel Roosevelt has never claimed that he charged up San Juan Hill. His charge was made up Kettle Hill, a separate hill entirely. The distance was several miles.

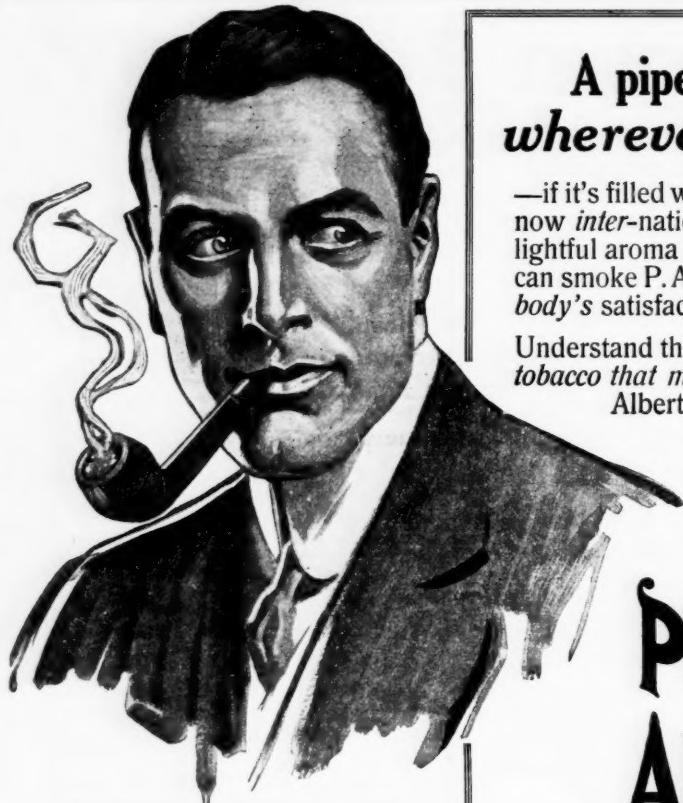
PUZZLED.—The Uniform Regulations and Table of Occasions govern. The white vest is to be worn with special evening dress. You were evidently mistaken in regard to the official samples of cloth, which were for trousers and coat, not vest.

M. A. C.—Transfers must be satisfactory to the commanding officer of company to and from which transfer is desired, and applications must go through channel. In regard to purchase of discharge, see G.O. 90, 1911. No man can demand his discharge, but he may obtain the privilege of purchase by complying with the conditions of the order cited.

C. T. G.—National Guard service does not count for service stripe in the Army. See answer to Marine Artilleryman. The Regulations provide for veterinarians, but not for "veterinarian dentists" and a "veterinary branch." A veterinarian receives the pay of a second lieutenant, but is not a commissioned officer. His uniforms (dress, service and white) and overcoat will conform to those of second lieutenants of Cavalry or Artillery, according to the arm of service, omitting the shoulder straps and the letters U.S., the collar ornaments will consist of the device of the arm of service with number of regiment in upper angle, of gold or gilt metal, and the foot of a horse, shod, with wings on sides, of white metal in lower angle. For their service uniform the collar ornaments will be of dull finish bronze metal. Army Regulations 88-92 give conditions of appointment of veterinarians.

R. V. H. asks: (1) Is service in the Philippines and Alaska credited with double time after Nov. 1? (2) Will the 7th and 8th U.S. Cavalry be stationed in the Philippines permanently? Answer: (1) No double time for foreign service in

November 9, 1912.



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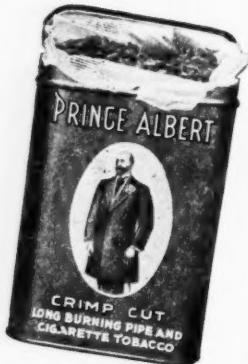
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Pipeology

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Over in England, where pipe smoking has reached a degree, you see men smoking pipes along the Strand and Piccadilly—everywhere—even men wearing top hats. Just watch crowds of men anywhere! See how many smoke pipes! Prince Albert has doubled the number of pipe smokers!

Get this: P.A. makes the finest Cigarette you ever rolled. Quit off fire-brands and dust-brands and get a fresh, delicious, fragrant smoke via P.A. You never did hook up a match to such a bully cigarette.

**R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.**

enlistments entered upon after Aug. 24, 1912. (2) That is the intention, under G.O. 8, 1912, published in our issue of April 13, 1912, page 1017.

CONSTANT READER asks: (1) Can a soldier make application for a Civil Service position? (2) Must it be in the Federal Government, or can he put in for either Federal or municipal? (3) If he is enlisted for three years how much of his enlistment must no serve before he can make application? Answer: Permission to take Civil Service examination under Federal Government may be obtained through the channel. If successful, a discharge for convenience of Government would only be granted where the position is a Federal one. To leave the Service before expiration of enlistment to take a municipal position you would have to purchase discharge under G.O. 39, 1912, published in another column. Your C.O. should be able to answer your further queries regarding municipal examinations.

P. J. F.—You were entitled to pay for attendance upon encampment of National Guard only for the actual time, ten days.

DON QUIXOTE.—You will find your question regarding military duty and the Civil Service pay answered by an article on another page.

M. E. asks: Will time spent in the Army Reserve count in computing service for retirement? Answer: No.

A READER asks: Is the widow of a retired soldier entitled to a pension after her husband dies, and how much is she entitled to? Answer: Not unless (1) he had Civil War service or (2) his death was a result of military service.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 27, 1912.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., was in the post from Saturday until Thursday and was the guest of Gen. Marion P. Maus, who held a reception for General Wood on Saturday. All the officers of the post called to pay their respects. After receiving several committees from Portland General Wood, General Maus and Dr. K. A. J. McKenzie, of Portland, enjoyed a duck hunt.

Captain Page and his sister, Miss Page, entertained a relative, Miss Morris, leading woman in a sketch at the Orpheum in Portland this week. Miss Morris left on Monday for the South. Capt. F. W. Griffin, 2d Field Art., has arrived and was for a few days the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Fitzhugh Jones. Mrs. George S. Young was hostess at a small bridge party on Wednesday, when a number of guests came out from Portland.

Miss Polly Young was a week-end guest of friends in Portland. Lieuts. Ward Dabney, F. V. Schneider and F. J. Riley were successful fishers on Saturday. Gen. C. H. Martin, of Portland, was a guest in the post on Wednesday. Fenton McGlachlin and Kenyon Lloyd went with the Vancouver High School football team to Chehalis on Saturday and returned on the same evening. A football game between the Engineers and the Multnomah team from Portland attracted many hundreds of people on Sunday afternoon at the athletic grounds. The Engineers beat with a score 6 to 0.

A word from Mrs. William F. Morrison, who is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Sydney W. Taylor, of Washington, D.C., announces that she is quite well again, although she may spend the midwinter in New Mexico, where the weather is mild and bracing, while Washington at that time is very cold and disagreeable. Miss Katherine D. Taylor, sister of Mrs. Morrison, will accompany her. Mrs. Dannemiller will return on Saturday to her home in the Presidio of San Francisco after visiting here with her mother. Mrs. William McGlachlin, for two months. Capt. and Mrs. Edgar H. Yule had dinner guests on Sunday, Dr. and Mrs. Fred Foster. The party motored out into the country during the afternoon.

The citizens of Portland gave Major General Wood a splendid welcome during his stay here and extended many cour-

tesies. At the Arlington Club Monday General Wood was guest of honor at a dinner presided over by President F. C. Knapp, of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. In the absence of Mayor Rushlight, Judge J. P. Kavanaugh welcomed the guest of honor. Other speakers were President Edgar B. Piper, of the Commercial Club, Gen. Marion P. Maus, Col. James Jackson and ex-U.S. Senators C. W. Fulton and Frederick W. Mulky. At a luncheon given Monday at the Arlington Club, President Charles F. Adams presided and Gen. Charles F. Bebeau was toastmaster.

Capt. Fred W. Bugbee returned on Sunday night from Leavenworth, Kas., where he was called by the illness of his father. Gen. and Mrs. Page have arrived in the post and will spend the winter with their son, Captain Page, 2d Inf.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Oct. 26, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong presided at a pretty pink dinner Oct. 16, complimentary to General Edwards. The guests included Major and Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Pearson, Miss Dimmick and Major Baker. Miss Waring, of Los Angeles, who has been visiting Mrs. Howard Snyder, has returned to her home. Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong and her sister, Miss Dimmick, have returned from Chicago, where they went with John to consult a specialist in regard to his arm, which he accidentally shot some time ago. The specialist promises a complete recovery.

Capt. Milton L. McGrew, accompanied by Lieuts. McCune, Cutrer, Lackland, Pool and Wadsworth, who went with a detachment of the 11th Infantry to Denver, where they gave an exhibition of the famous musical drill, returned on Sunday. The drill was enthusiastically applauded at all exhibitions. An unfortunate accident occurred on the polo grounds on Saturday afternoon when a pretty pony, ridden and owned by Lieutenant Hayden, broke its leg and was obliged to be shot.

Mrs. Brewster entertained informally on Wednesday afternoon for her guest, Dr. Rose Kidd Beere, of Denver, who was one of the speakers at the Federation Convention held in Cheyenne. Lieut. E. Z. Steever, stationed in Cheyenne, has returned from El Paso, where he has been visiting his father, Gen. E. Z. Steever.

An enjoyable tea was given by Gen. Clarence Edwards on Monday afternoon, to which all the ladies of the garrison were invited, he being the only man present. In the receiving line with General Edwards were Mrs. Arthur Williams, Mrs. Lucien G. Berry and Mrs. William W. Reno. Mrs. Finley poured chocolate, Mrs. Noble tea, Mrs. Armstrong served ice cream and Mrs. Jordan presided at the coffee urn. About sixty ladies called during the afternoon. The 11th Infantry orchestra, seated in the upper hall, added to the festivity of the occasion.

Mrs. Beardan and her mother, Mrs. Wilson, left on Tuesday with Lieutenant Beardan, who was en route to Alcatraz, and will visit several places in California before returning to the post. Col. and Mrs. Lucien G. Berry presided at a beautiful pink dinner on Tuesday for General Edwards, Col. and Mrs. Williams, Major and Mrs. Horn, Miss Berry, Miss Emily Berry and Dr. Sherwood.

Miss Virginia Wing was three years old on Tuesday, and with the assistance of her mother gave a beautiful party to which all her little friends were invited. The decorations and favors were all in keeping with the approaching Hallowe'en. The jack-o'-lanterns, witches, goblins, etc., were greatly enjoyed by the little guests. The cake with its three candles was an important feature of the menu, which was carefully arranged to suit the appetites of the little ones and their mothers. The guests were Frances Sloan, Susan Noble, Julia Reno, Laurine Lawson, Amy Kimball, Frances Fugger, George Holley, Danny Tompkins, Eleanor Cutrer, Sarah Wescott, Martha McAdams, John Wilson and Franklin Wing.

Major Amos W. Kimball, after an absence of a month, has returned to the post with Mrs. Kimball, Miss Kimball and little Miss Amy, and they are busy packing their household goods preparatory to leaving for Major Kimball's new station, Fort Benjamin Harrison. General Edwards was host at an elaborate dinner party Wednesday evening. The 11th Infantry orchestra played during the dinner. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Col. and Mrs. Berry, Miss Davis, Miss Williams, Miss Rosalie Williams, Major Baker and Captain McConnell.

Mrs. George M. Holley entertained with a Kensington, followed by a tea on Thursday, complimentary to Mrs. Brockman, a recent arrival, and Mrs. Charles E. Morton, who leaves soon for a visit in St. Louis and Detroit before sailing with Captain Morton on the December transport. The guests were Mesdames Williams, Pickering, Myer, McAdams, Cutrer, Fifthian, Lawrence, Wescott, Clark, Dowell, Elsie, Misses Williams, Rosalie Williams, Pickering, Davis and Fernandez. Capt. and Mrs. William H. Burt gave a pretty dinner on Friday for General Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner and Mrs. Morris, from Cheyenne. Major and Mrs. William W. Reno gave a brilliant reception and danced on Friday evening to meet General Edwards. Receiving with the host and hostess were General Edwards, Col. and Mrs. Williams, Col. and Mrs. Pickering and Col. and Mrs. Berry. Hallowe'en decorations, jack-o'-lanterns, ghosts, etc., were everywhere. Mrs. Tompkins and Mrs. Clark presided at the punch bowl. Mrs. Finley and Mrs. Armstrong served salad. Mrs. Kimball and Mrs. Burt served ice cream. Mrs. Masi poured coffee. Assisting were Mrs. Noble, Miss Williams, Miss Pickering, Miss Rosalie Williams, Miss Berry, Miss Emily Berry, Misses Laura and Marian Littlebrant, Miss Kimball and Miss Read. The 11th Infantry orchestra furnished the music for the dancers, who remained until early morn.

The officers and ladies of the 11th Infantry give a hop, to which the entire garrison is invited, in the post gymnasium this evening. Mrs. Littlebrant entertained with a dinner before the hop. Capt. and Mrs. James B. Kemper gave a supper this evening for their sister, Miss Mason, to which all the young people in the garrison are invited. Mrs. Edgar A. Myer, with her daughter, Elizabeth, left to-day for Fort Leavenworth, where they will join Captain Myer.

Captain Pickering, formerly of the Marine Corps, is the guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. Pickering. Mrs. Finley, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Noble, and Captain Noble, leaves soon for Washington, D.C., where Colonel Finley has been for some time.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Nov. 2, 1912.

On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. James B. Kemper gave a very pretty supper for their sister, Miss Mason, who is their house guest. Each young lady received a verse of poetry and the young man who drew the remainder of that verse was her partner for supper. The entire party attended the hop given by the officers and ladies of the 11th Infantry. The guests included Misses Williams, Berry, Rosalie Williams, Emily Berry, Read, Pickering, Kimball, Mason, Captain Morton, Lieutenants Elsey, Wadsworth, Read, Morrow, Anderson, Wrona, Capt. and Mrs. Wescott and Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence. Mrs. William D. Littlebrant entertained with a very handsome dinner on Saturday, complimentary to Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards. Pink and white sweet peas were gracefully arranged on the table. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Reno, Mrs. Read, Misses Laura and Marian Littlebrant, Major Baker, Lieutenants Hicks and Baylis.

Capt. Charles W. Castle, 11th Inf., and Capt. Howard H. Bailey, M.C., are recent arrivals.

On Saturday evening Co. B, 11th Inf., entertained their friends with a very enjoyable smoker in their barracks. The regimental band rendered excellent music. Among the selections was a beautiful xylophone solo executed by Sergeant Riley, which was heartily encored. Private Jennings played a solo on the piccolo, which was received with generous applause. Captain Wilson, the company commander, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, then favored the guests with a baritone solo, which was enthusiastically received, and Captain Wilson was compelled to respond, which he did with a composition of his own, entitled "The Hiking 11th Infantry." This made such a hit that he was compelled to sing it again. Next on the program was a four-round boxing bout between Private Booth, of Co. E, and Private Heymes, of Co. H. The

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men were evenly matched. Mr. Conway, of Cheyenne, then favored the audience with a monolog, which kept them enthralled. Sergeant Champion, Co. G, sang several very pretty songs. Private Bell, of Co. G, and Private Newell then had a four-round boxing contest, which wound up the entertainment. The large squad room was beautifully decorated, the color scheme being red, white and blue, with immense flags and many yards of bunting. Refreshments were served. Sergeants Bryant and Murphy, together with other members of the company, are to be congratulated upon the successful manner in which the affair was managed.

On Sunday morning about 125 Knights Templar from Denver, who were visiting in Cheyenne, were driven out to the post in automobiles, and through the courtesy of General Edwards, Colonel Williams, Major Horn, Captain Morton and other officers, were shown the various places of interest. Services were held at the post chapel, Chaplain Stull, 11th Inf., officiating. The music was by the Temple choir, which is well and favorably known. The entire party was entertained at dinner at Co. K barracks, the dinner being the same in every respect as that served to the enlisted men on every Sunday, and was greatly enjoyed by the guests. During the dinner hour the visitors were regaled by excellent piano music by one of the members of Co. K.

Mrs. George W. Read gave an informal tea on Sunday. The Rev. George Davidson, from St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Cheyenne, with several members of the choir, came out on Sunday afternoon and held services in the post chapel. Mr. Davidson promises to come out to the post on the last Sunday in each month in the future. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Abner Pickering was hostess at a delightful card party, three tables of bridge and one of five hundred. Handsome East Indian hand embroidered workbags as prizes were won by Miss Davis, Miss Williams, Miss Emily Berry and Mrs. Holley. Delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Pickering's guests were Mesdames Williams, Berry, Littlebrant, Holley, Wescott, Reno, Kieffer, Armstrong, Clark, Brockman, Schultz, Misses Davis, Williams, Rosalie Williams, Berry and Emily Berry. Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong gave a pretty informal tea on Monday for her sister-in-law, Mrs. F. M. Dimmick, of California, who is en route to Boston, and only remained for one day. Guests were Mrs. Littlebrant, Mrs. Peckham, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Schultz, Mrs. Pearson and the Misses Littlebrant.

Mrs. George C. Stull returned Tuesday from Denver, where she spent two very pleasant weeks with her daughter, Miss Marguerite, who is a senior at Wolfe Hall. Col. Abner Pickering, 11th Inf., was initiated on Tuesday evening into the Fort D. A. Russell Camp of Spanish War Veterans. After the business meeting the remainder of the evening was devoted to music and refreshments. For the convenience of the officers and ladies a motor bus is being run every thirty minutes back and forth from the lower to the upper post.

A picked team of eight men from the Colorado National Guard arrived on Wednesday to enter a rifle contest with an equal number of men from the post. Major Lee, of Colorado, is leader of the visiting team and Lieutenant Cutrer is the leader of the post team. The visiting officers are quartered in the Infantry garrison. Major George W. Read, 9th Cav., stationed on the Mexican border, has been here for a short visit with his family.

One hundred and fifteen men have reported for the winter school term, the classes being held in the old hospital building. Arrangements are being completed for the opening of a night school under Professor Barratt, of the Cheyenne Business College, for stenography, penmanship and book-keeping.

Gen. Clarence R. Edwards was again the guest of honor at a dinner given on Thursday by Capt. and Mrs. Lambert W. Jordan. The centerpiece was a miniature Fort Russell made of sand and brick. The stars and stripes floated over the fort, and the soldiers and tents gave an air of activity. In the reception room were Hallowe'en decorations. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Major Baker and Capt. and Mrs. Clark. Miss Lucy Ord Kemper, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James B. Kemper, gave a Hallowe'en party on Thursday afternoon, to which all the children in the garrison over three years of age were invited. The attic was fitted up for the occasion with all kinds of goblins, bats, cats and witches. The children ducked for apples, carried peanuts on a knife, tried to bite apples on a string, threw apple peelings over their shoulders, and did everything that is done on Hallowe'en.

Lieut. Bruce Wedgewood, 11th Inf., arrived Friday for duty. Mrs. Pickering, Miss Pickering and Mrs. McAdams received the Regimental Card Club at the Infantry Club on Friday evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. Brockman, Mrs. Pickering, Mrs. McGraw, Lieutenant Cutrer, Mrs. Wilson and Lieutenant Elsey. There were about thirty members present. Mrs. Littlebrant leaves to-day for Fort Leavenworth to attend the marriage of her son, Lieut. John O'K. Taussig, 7th Inf., to Miss Meredith Thomas. The ceremony will be performed on Wednesday, Nov. 8, in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. After the wedding Mrs. Littlebrant will visit her husband, Major Littlebrant, at Fort Riley, where he is attending the School of Instruction.

OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, Sept. 30, 1912.

Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser, 15th Inf., is appointed adjutant of the 3d Battalion. Lieut. J. D. Elliott, 15th Inf., is assigned to Co. M, and Lieut. W. H. Morris, Jr., to Co. K; the latter will remain on duty with Co. A until further orders. Capt. Bryan Conrad, Comsy., 15th Inf., is appointed intelligence officer of the command. Lieut. C. W. Elliott, 15th Inf., is assigned to Co. A. In view of recent legislation in the Army bill, Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 15th Inf., is relieved as regimental adjutant. Lieut. Hugh L. Walhall, battalion adjutant, will act as regimental adjutant temporarily. Captain McCaskey has been attached to Co. D. Lieut. David H. Cowles, 15th Inf., has been attached to Co. D, but will retain tactical command of the mounted scouts and instruction

of the mounted orderlies. Lieut. F. M. Miller, 15th Inf., is appointed Q.M. and Comsy. of the 1st Battalion, and Lieut. Alva Lee of the 3d.

Chaplain Joseph Clemens, 15th Inf., has gone to Tongshan, Kaiping, Wali and Leichwang, the railroad stations of the U.S. troops, for duty in connection with libraries and holding of entertainments and religious services. Capt. L. C. Brown, Q.M., has gone to Tongshan to supervise removal from the mines near there of samples of coal for test purposes. Capt. L. L. Roach, 15th Inf., has been relieved as regimental Q.M. and assigned to Co. L. Major Palmer E. Pierce, 15th Inf., reported on Sept. 28, coming from the United States via Europe and Siberia.

Two more men of this command have died since the last letter, both being from the command at Tongshan. On Sept. 16 Pvt. 1st Class James P. Brown, Hospital Corps, died as a result of accidental morphine poisoning; and on Sept. 17 the body of Musician Alonzo L. Hicks, Co. B, 15th Inf., was found beneath a railroad bridge between Tongshan and Kaiping. On Sept. 15 he had gone from Kaiping to Tongshan to witness a baseball game, and after the game decided to walk back to Kaiping. While crossing a long trestle he was struck by a train. Both funerals were held in Tientsin and the bodies stored in a vault awaiting the arrival of the Warren, about Oct. 5. This makes seven deaths in the command since last January, only three of which were by natural causes.

The British torpedo boat flotilla which has been tied up along the British Bund departed for Tsingtao on Sept. 11. It is scheduled for a cruise up and down the Yangtze and expects to reach India about December.

The several companies of the Russian Infantry which arrived early in the spring and have since been under canvas are now moving into temporary quarters, and will no doubt welcome the buildings during the severe winter, only a few weeks distant.

The four companies of the British Somerset Light Infantry left Tientsin on Sept. 16 to go in camp for five weeks of field training near Peking. A company of the Inniskilling Fusiliers has taken charge of the Somerset barracks during their absence.

The monthly muster and inspection on Sept. 30, held in recreation grounds, was preceded by a review of all the U.S. troops in Tientsin.

The baseball fans of Tientsin have had an opportunity to witness several games of what is known as "league baseball" during the past weeks. Cos. A and B played their final game of the schedule on Sept. 15 at Tongshan, the latter winning by a score of 3 to 2, which resulted in Cos. B, D and I having the same percentage, each having won six games out of ten. Co. B's team arrived in Tientsin on Sept. 16 to participate in a series of three games between the three high teams. It was decided by the team captains that seven innings would constitute a game. But the first, between Cos. D and I, resulted in a thirteen-inning game, score 3 to 2, in favor of Co. I. In the second game, Cos. B and I, the former won by 2 to 0. The third game, Cos. B and D, resulted 3 to 0, in favor of Co. D. So each team had the same standing as before and it was decided to play the series through again. This resulted in Co. B winning two games and the pennant for baseball championship of North China. At the last game there was an estimated attendance of 800, including many foreigners, who have taken great interest in baseball.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 29, 1912.

Mrs. Oliver entertained at luncheon on the New Hampshire Sunday, for Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Mrs. Logan Cresap, Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Mrs. Lester Carter and Mrs. Walter N. Vernou. Mrs. I. Lindsay entertained yesterday at her home in Portsmouth at bridge for Miss Mary Hope. The ices were wedding bells and hearts, and souvenir baskets of bride's cake were given to each guest; in three were the lucky symbols, the ring, thimble and coin, won by Misses Armistead, Nash and Murdaugh. To the bride-elect, Miss Hope, was given a beautiful bunch of chrysanthemums. Mrs. Charles Taylor also entertained for Miss Hope at her home, Churchland, Wednesday, at a bridge party. Silk hose were awarded to the successful players, and to Miss Hope was presented a set of lace doilies.

Mrs. Jake Wells entertained at a box party at the Academy, followed by a charming supper at her home, Fairfax avenue, Ghent, Wednesday, for Admiral and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham and Mr. and Mrs. Brookes Johnson. Miss Margaret Van Patten has returned from a visit to friends in Petersburg, Va., Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward left Thursday for a short visit to Annapolis. Mrs. Frank E. P. Uberroth left Tuesday for Washington, D.C., where she will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Uberroth. Mrs. Rufus King, guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crosby, Beechwood place, Ghent, left Thursday for the New York Yard, where Ensign King is stationed.

Mrs. Logan Cresap, who has been spending the summer in New York, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Nash, Portsmouth, for the winter. Miss Rebecca Wood, of Edenton, N.C., Miss Fanny Jones, of Gloucester Court House, Va., and Miss Lizzie Harper, of Lewisburg, Va., are guests of Miss Mary Seddon and Miss Lucy Silvester, Portsmouth, and will be attendants at the Old-McKittrick-Barton weddings Thursday evening.

Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, of Portsmouth, has had as her guest, Miss Clara Ackray, of Gloucester, Va. Col. O. B. Mitchell, U.S.A., Governor's Island, has recently been in Portsmouth to inspect Grimes Battery. Miss Janet Crose, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Crose, of Samoa, is a student at Notre Dame, Baltimore, this winter.

Mrs. H. O. Stevens, of Annapolis, is a guest of Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Westover apartments. Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quincy, Miss Katherine Quinby and Mr. Spotswood Quinby have been recent guests of Miss Mary Spotswood, Virginia Beach.

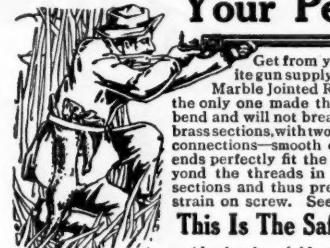
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 5, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany, of the marine barracks, entertained at a charming Hallowe'en party for their guests. Capt. and Mrs. Dickens; also Capt. and Mrs. John B. Patten, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Miss Katherine Quinby, Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Marix, Lieut. and Mrs. Wise, Capt. and Mrs. Beadle, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Brainard, Lieutenants Harrington, Lee and Holt, Col. and Mrs. Karmany entertained also at dinner Sunday for their guests, when covers were laid for eight. Mrs. John G. Quinby entertained at cards Monday afternoon at her home on the Franklin for Mrs. Dickens. Mrs. Marix also entertained at cards, Tuesday, for Mrs. Dickens.

Miss Lucy Silvester entertained at cards at her home in Portsmouth last week for the Misses Old and their bridal party. Those playing were Misses Claudia and Elizabeth Old, Miss Mary Seddon, Miss Bertha Emmerson, Miss Cecile Williams, Miss Marion Graves, Miss Fanny Jones, Miss Rebecca Wood, Miss Ethel Fetchett and Miss Nell Jordan, Lieuts. John Barleon, Harold McKittrick, McWhorter, Ensign Curley, Messrs. Johnson Neely, Lawrence Williams, Farish Gresham, Lance, Hollowell, Silvester, Cummings, Hines, Buck, Baker and Emmerson. Wednesday evening Miss Mary Hope and Mr. William Broderick were honor guests at a charming oyster roast at Hampton Roads Yacht Club. Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine chaperoned, and other guests were Misses Martin, Hope, Howard, Messrs. Curtis, Hope, Leiecker, Brooks, West and Lieut. Isaac Johnson.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon have taken an apartment on Westover avenue. Mrs. Edward Old and little son of Washington, will spend the winter with Mrs. William Old, Freemason street, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham have returned from Baltimore. Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Pegram have taken an apartment in the "Foxaway" for the winter. Surg. and Mrs. Isaac W. Kite and Miss Anita Kite, of Washington, arrived in Portsmouth last week for the Hope-Broderick wedding Saturday evening. Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham has resumed her classes in lace making and em-

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broidery at the Lynnhaven, for the benefit of old St. Paul's Church, Norfolk.

Lieut. Col. Leopold O. Parker, U.S.A., retired, of California, who has been the guest of his sisters, Mrs. John W. H. Wrenn, Mrs. George Parker and Miss Susan Parker has gone to Smithfield, Va., to visit relatives and friends; thence to Washington, New York and Boston, returning to Norfolk for a short visit before leaving for his home in California.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle have returned from Washington, where they were guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. E. Beatty. Mrs. James C. Hilton is a guest at the Chamberlin, Old Point, to be with Paymaster Hilton who is attached to the Celtic, now in Hampton Roads. Lieutenant Wainwright spent the week-end in Warrenton, Va., with Mrs. Wainwright, who is spending the winter there. Mrs. Robert M. Doyle has resumed her weekly Wednesdays at home.

Mrs. O. Emmerson Smith, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, has returned to her home, Woodstock, Va. Surg. and Mrs. Isaac W. Kite and Miss Anita Kite, guests of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hope, Portsmouth, returned to their home in Washington, Sunday.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Oct. 26, 1912.

Paymr. Gen. Thomas J. Cowie and Mrs. Cowie, who were guests for a week of Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr., left Monday for San Francisco, where they are now guests of the St. Francis Hotel, while the Paymaster General inspects the Yerba Buena and Mare Island pay offices. Mrs. Cowie, who has been almost an invalid for two years and unable to participate in social life at the capital, was so much improved by the climate of Puget Sound, that she was able to take part in, and great enjoyed the many social affairs given for her. These included a bridge party Monday evening by Paymr. and Mrs. Brown, and a dinner Tuesday; a bridge party given Wednesday evening by Major and Mrs. Randolph Berkeley; a bridge party Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. V. L. Cottman; a dinner the same evening by Paymr. and Mrs. Neal B. Farwell. On Thursday Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Cowie and Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr., were guests of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce on a thirty-two-mile auto trip over the boulevards and principal streets of Seattle, after which they were entertained at luncheon at the Rainier Club. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Paymaster Rishworth Nicholson, entertained at cards, and on Saturday Mrs. Tricou, wife of Paymr. Eugene R. Tricou, entertained at a bridge party for Mrs. Cowie.

Mrs. Draemel, wife of Lieut. Milo S. Draemel, entertained at bridge on Tuesday for Mrs. C. A. Doyen, Mrs. Hilary Williams, Mrs. George Brown, jr., Mrs. H. W. McCormack, Mrs. Almy, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Mrs. Truxton, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Brownell and Miss Cramer. Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw poured tea at the conclusion of the games, and a number of other ladies came in for tea.

Miss Gladys James, guest of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen for the past year, left Friday for her home in San Francisco. She will become the bride, in December, of Lieut. J. H. Klein, aid on the staff of Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Mrs. F. C. Cook entertained at bridge Friday in honor of Mrs. Talbot Truxton, of Norfolk, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds. The players were Mesdames Truxton, Cottman, Brown, Randolph, Berkeley, Nicholson, Lyman, Yates, Cassidy, Tricou, Ellicott, Wilson, Almy, McCormack, Perkins, Williams, Beebler, Griswold, Farwell and Miss Nancy Bell Schmelz. Mrs. Milo Draemel entertained at bridge whilst Monday for Mesdames Cottman, Yates, Nicholson, Cook, Berkeley, Lyman, Perkins, Wilson, Griswold, Van Buren, Farwell and Ellicott.

Capt. and Mrs. Hilary Williams entertained the officers and ladies of the yard at a large tea party Sunday on board the cruiser West Virginia. Paymr. and Mrs. Eugene R. Tricou entertained Sunday for Miss Torney, Miss Rose Kane, Miss Beatrice Kane, Miss Mahoney, Miss Constance Goodfellow, Miss Jennie Withers, Messrs. Julian Torney, Goodfellow, Richard Morris and Dr. Grey, all of Seattle. Mrs. F. M. Perkins entertained at bridge on Wednesday for Mesdames Cottman, Doyen, Griswold, Wilson, Lyman, Nicholson, Cook and Berkeley.

Mrs. J. M. Ellicott entertained a number of young people at cards at the Kitsap Inn, last Tuesday evening. P.A. Surg. W. L. McGuire, recently from the naval recruiting station at Portland, has been ordered to duty at the navy yard hospital.

Paymr. Ray Spear will arrive here next week to testify in the case of E. F. Meyer, who will be tried in the Federal Court for fraud in connection with the Navy pay office. Paymr. Spear was formerly general storekeeper at the yard and left here about three years ago for duty in the Philippines. He returned about one month ago and has since been on duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The cableship Burnside and revenue cutter Snohomish will leave drydock to-day or Monday, after two weeks' repairs in dock. Captain Pedrick, fleet engineering officer of the Revenue Cutter Service, who recently came down from Alaska on the Tahoma, inspected the repair work on the two ships in dock, Tuesday.

Mr. U. Williams, assistant secretary of the Naval Y.M.C.A., has been appointed secretary in charge of the Y.M.C.A. at Olongapo, P.I., and will leave on the transport of Dec. 5 for that station. Mr. Wilton E. Adams, of the National Y.M.C.A., who has been in New York for several months with his mother, who has been very ill, returned Monday and spent the day at the Bremerton Naval Y.M.C.A. Mr. Adams will spend the winter here promoting the interests of the Navy Y.M.C.A. at this place and the Army Y.M.C.A. at Fort Worden.

The All-Navy football team went down to defeat before the team from the Washington State University on the university campus last Saturday by a 55 to 0 score. The Navy

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humidor jars.

men played good ball at first, but the superior training of Coach Dobie's rah rah boys soon had the Navy confused and the latter were unable to rally. The Navy team were consoled by the fact that the University has never lost a game since Coach Dobie took hold of it five years ago. Previous to that Coach Dobie never lost a game in five years in Eastern colleges.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 2, 1912.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood arrived from the West this week and after an inspection of this post he went to Juarez to call upon Gen. Trucy Aubert, of the Mexican army. A review of the Mexican troops was given in General Wood's honor. General Wood was honor guest at a banquet given at the Sheldon Hotel in El Paso by a number of citizens. Among those present were Gen. E. Z. Steever and aid, Lieut. W. C. Gardiner, Col. D. A. Frederick, Col. Frank West, Gen. Trucy Aubert and his aid, Lieut. Manuel Flores. General Wood left the same evening for San Antonio. He stated that it was the intention to keep this post a regimental garrison of Cavalry.

Mrs. Frank West has arrived from the East. Mrs. Jack Wade and son have arrived from Washington, D.C., to join Captain Wade, 2d Cav. Mrs. H. B. Johnson has joined her husband, Lieutenant Johnson, 3d Cav., and will reside at the Country Club. Mrs. Walter L. Finley, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Finley, and son have gone to Fort Bayard, N.M., for the benefit of the health of the son.

A football team has been organized by the soldiers of the 22d Infantry, with F. A. Martin, of Co. H, as the captain.

Mrs. Edward F. Robinson, wife of late Captain Robertson, 13th Cav., who died at the post hospital last week, after spending a few days with Capt. and Mrs. M. C. Raynor, has returned to Fort Riley, Kas., where she will dispose of her household effects and then go to the home of her mother in San Francisco. General Wood assigned Gen. E. Z. Steever to quarters at the post and he and Mrs. Steever will occupy their former house in the center of the officers' line.

Lieutenant Holliday, 22d Inf., was host at camp supper at the regimental camp the first of the week to several friends. Those present were Capt. Isaac Newell, Misses Martha Thurmond, Lemire Nebeker, Olive Davis, Wanda Race, Alice Wulf, Doris Fredericks, Capt. H. A. Hanigan, Messrs. Vance Stewart, Joe Waddington, Russell Ramsey, Ralph Wingo, Lieutenants Dick and Harvey, Mrs. W. C. Davidson, wife of Major Davidson, Med. Corps, gave a Hallowe'en bridge party of four tables on Thursday. After the game refreshments were served at a large table which represented the festive season in the decorations and menu. The first prize was won by Mrs. Jack Wade, and the consolation cup for all, fell to Mrs. Charles N. Barney. Present: Mesdames E. Z. Steever, Frank West, C. N. Barney, B. M. Worsham, John S. Winn, E. R. Cappock, F. E. Hunter, J. K. Brown, George Bailey, M. C. Cappock, J. E. Barclay, Charles Harvey, Misses Alma Jones, Grace V. Logan and Lillian Howe.

The 22d Infantry band furnished the music for a dance at the El Paso Military Academy on Friday evening. The institute joins the post reservation on the east.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 3, 1912.

The problem for the troops of this post was continued from Monday of last week by the 27th Infantry, in command of Colonel Getty, marching north, where outposts were established. Tuesday the post was defended by Major Wittenmyer with a battalion of the 19th Infantry, in command of Captain Helms, and part of the 3d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, in command of Captain Moses. Colonel Getty, with the 27th Infantry and a troop of the 15th Cavalry, marched to Lake Forest and advanced on the defending forces, arriving at noon.

In the evening the command was entertained with a double bill in the post gymnasium, consisting of a basketball game by the local team and moving pictures of the battle of Trafalgar by the Chaplain. Wednesday, the last day of the seven days' maneuvers, the Red force, under Lieutenant Colonel Chatfield, attacked the Blue force, under Major Wittenmyer, completing the problem at noon.

Lieutenant Maddox has been appointed to instruct in gymnastics in the gymnasium. The boxing tournament held in the post gymnasium, under the direction of Lieut. C. L.

before returning to her home. Mrs. Bowen, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little, accompanied her daughter South. Mrs. James Regan and her mother, Mrs. Jose Yznaga, of Washington, D.C., were honor guests at a large tea which Mrs. Constantine Joseph McConville gave Wednesday at her home, 29 Arundel street, St. Paul. Among the guests from the post were Mesdames Allen M. Smith, Edward F. Geddings, George B. Duncan, Moor N. Falls, Aristides Moreno and Howard G. Davids. Following the tea Mr. and Mrs. McConville gave a dinner at the Minnesota Club for the guests of honor. Those invited were intimate friends of Mrs. Regan and Mrs. Yznaga.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Sept. 21, 1912.

The Rizal which was to have sailed for Burmah on Monday, has been delayed, principally on account of the typhoon raging in these waters. Those from the post who are going have had their trunks packed for a week, waiting to go aboard the coast guard cutter Mindanao, for Cebu to meet the Rizal. Capt. Tenney Ross, 13th Inf., is to be among the passengers, also Mrs. Peter E. Traub and Lieut. and Mrs. William A. McCain. Mrs. McCain has been ill with dengue fever, and it has been feared that she would not be able to make the trip. The Mindanao finally left at noon Friday, the 20th, and the Rizal will sail from Cebu Oct. 22.

A twelve-foot python was shot and killed by Sergeant Epps at his quarters near the cemetery a few days ago. It had been killing his chickens for some time. With the rainy season snakes have become very numerous, and although the houses are screened, the reptiles get into the quarters. One was killed in Major Tompkins' quarters a few days ago, and another in Capt. A. E. Kennington's quarters.

The sportsmen are still getting a good many snipe. Major Beaumont B. Buch brought in a bag of fifteen as the result of three or four hours' shooting; Lieut. Frank A. Turner has been as fortunate on several occasions. Capt. Osmun Latrobe has a boat in which he goes up the river toward the Laguna, and he brings in a good number from each trip. Col. and Mrs. Mortimer O. Bigelow went up to Antipolo on Sunday to visit the shrine.

The post school has received a set of occupation work for little children, devised by Dr. Montessori, the Italian kindergartner. Many of the children of kindergarten age attend every morning for two hours. Should it prove a success the Board of Education will install kindergartens in other schools.

The tennis singles which were so long delayed on account of the rains have finally been played off. There were eighteen entries. The games attracted officers and ladies from all over the post. In the first round the results were: Col. Charles T. Menoher defeated Lieut. John V. Spring; Capt. Nelson E. Margetts won from Lieut. Emery G. Smith; Lieut. Parker C. Kalloch was victorious against Lieut. Charles P. Hollingsworth; Lieut. Fred W. Teague won from Lieut. A. A. Hickox; Lieut. Lewis Brown won from Lieut. John W. Greely; Capt. Evan H. Humphrey won from Lieut. Harold Marr; Lieut. Ned Green won from Lieutenant Williams; Lieut. Thomas J. Christian defeated Lieut. Harold Bateman. On the second round Captain Margetts won from Colonel Menoher; Lieutenant Kalloch from Lieutenant Teague; Captain Humphrey from Lieutenant Brown, and Lieutenant Green from Lieutenant Christian. In the semi-finals Sept. 18 Lieutenant Kalloch defeated Captain Margetts, the set standing 2-6, 6-2, 6-3, and Captain Humphrey defeated Lieutenant Green, 7-5, 6-1. In the finals, Sept. 20, Lieutenant Kalloch won the championship, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1. The mixed doubles will begin next week.

Miss Leontine Jeunet, whose marriage to Captain Whitaker, of the Constabulary, takes place Oct. 2, has been guest of honor at a number of entertainments. A luncheon will be given for her on Saturday by Mrs. Alfred A. Hickox. The wedding will be at the Archbishop's palace at half past eight the morning of Oct. 2; this will be followed by a breakfast at the Army and Navy Club, to which two hundred guests have been asked. The young people will spend their honeymoon at Baguio, and later go to San Fernando, where Captain Whitaker is to be stationed.

Capt. Leslie A. I. Chapman, who was hurt by being thrown from his horse in the equitation class two weeks ago, is still in the hospital, his condition having changed but little. Since the accident he has been unable to move his leg at all. Mrs. George K. Hunter is still quite ill, and it is feared that she may not be able to take the trip to China on the Warren, as she and Colonel Hunter had planned. Miss Bertha Blackwelder has gone to Camp Stotsenburg for a week or more.

Lieut. and Mrs. John V. Spring entertained with beautiful dinners on Wednesday and Thursday. There were covers for ten at each. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen F. McLean gave a dinner on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. D. H. Boughton entertained at dinner on Tuesday. Miss Elizabeth Davis has been the guest of Miss Eunice Kilian this week.

Mrs. Waldo C. Potter and her sister, Miss Wilhelm, gave an attractive bridge on Sept. 20. Mrs. Troup Miller and Mrs. John V. Spring served at the tea table. Following the tea bridge was played by Mesdames John J. Waterman, A. K. Arnold, Claude B. Thummel, Agard H. Bailey, Joseph E. Bastion, Dwight E. Aultman, Harold H. Bateman, Mortimer O. Bigelow, George H. Casady, Robert L. Collins, Philip W. Corbusier, Frank E. Davis, Mulvern Hill-Burnham, Russell C. Hand, William N. Haskell, Alfred A. Hickox, Albert B. Kaempfer, Nelson E. Margetts, James P. Marley, William J. Nicholson, Robert B. Powers, James A. Shannon, Charles B. Mortimer, Frank P. Lahm, T. B. Bernard, Misses Farrell, Leontine and Zeline Jeunet, Helen Nicholson. Coming in for tea were Mesdames Charles T. Menoher, Osmun Latrobe and Ballard. The prizes, beautiful brass trays, were won by Mrs. James P. Morley and Mrs. Charles Mortimer.

Capt. Claude B. Sweeney, appointed major of Scouts the early part of September, loses his majority by the provisions of the Appropriation bill; he has been adjutant of the 8th Cavalry for several years past, and according to the interpretation of the law, has thus been absent from troops.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Sept. 28, 1912.

The officers of the 7th Cavalry on Sept. 21 gave a baseball game, in which the Colonels, captains and first lieutenants played against the second lieutenants. There was a large crowd present, chiefly soldiers, who rooted with a will for their own troop officers; it was voted the richest treat in the baseball line, or in most any line, seen at McKinley in many a day. The game resulted in a victory for the older officers, 16 to 4. The victorious team consisted of Col. William F. Nicholson, Capt. A. E. Kennington, Evan H. Humphrey, Thomas A. Roberts, H. H. Pattison, Lieuts. Frank P. Lahm, Lewis Brown, Jr., Troup Miller, John V. Spring. The second lieutenants playing were Lieuts. Sumner M. Williams, Victor M. Whitside, Carleton B. Chapman, J. J. Waterman, Thomas J. J. Christian, Kenneth Lord, Frank L. Van Horn. Majors S. H. R. Tompkins and Peter E. Traub acted as umpires. The players were so enthusiastic over their re-entry into the baseball world that they challenged the Artillery officers to a match game. Many officers and ladies from the post went down to the ball given for the benefit of the University Hospital from the post direct to and from the hotel.

The Warren, delayed by alterations, sailed for China to-day at noon. The very large stateroom formerly assigned to the quartermaster has been divided into two, each being a room of good size. McKinley sends a large representation; among the seventy passengers permitted transportation, more than a fourth belong to this post: Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Major and Mrs. Aultman and three children, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Mueller, Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller and child, Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Torrey and child, Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Kaempfer, Dr. Goldthwaite and Madam Goldthwaite. It has not been definitely announced, but it is believed that in addition to the stop at Chingwangtou to put off supplies for Tientsin and allow the passengers to go up to Pekin, the boat will also visit Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong, giving the passengers a very extensive trip.

Lieut. and Mrs. Claude Thummel entertained at dinner on Sunday.

The mixed doubles in the tennis tournament are now being played off. Those who have entered are Capt. Evan Humphrey



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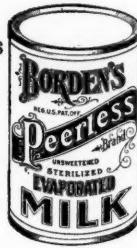
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tifully at the morning and evening service at the pavilion Sunday. Both solos were very appropriate and greatly appreciated.

Monday morning the Ladies' Reading Club met with Mrs. Martindale. Mrs. Fisher entertained the ladies of the post at a pretty tea party Monday afternoon. The 9th Artillery band rendered a select program. Saturday evening the Fern Cliff Social Club gave a good old-fashioned "tacky party"; there was a large turnout, and it was time long to be remembered.

Mrs. Fain, wife of Lieutenant Fain, of Camp Avery, is an inmate of the Division Hospital. Mr. L. C. Moore is back at his desk in the "Emporium de San Jose." We're all glad to welcome our popular merchant back to the Orient.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Nov. 5. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.
UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. William S. Benson. At Hampton Roads, Va. CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. W. J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Hampton Roads, Va. NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this Division, except the Louisiana, to Fort Monroe, Va.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. Harry McI. P. Huse. At Hampton Roads, Va. LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. John D. McDonald. At Hampton Roads, Va.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. At Rockland, Me.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Edward Simpson. At Hampton Roads, Va.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At Hampton Roads, Va.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Group.

Lieut. W. F. Halsey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. William F. Halsey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign Charles C. Ross. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Group.

Lieut. Clark H. Woodward, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson, Commander.

MAYRANT (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Ensign Leonard N. Linsley. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. H. R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. Norfolk, Va.

JOUBETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At the navy yard, San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. Sailed Nov. 3 from Sausalito, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.

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LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

SOMONA (tender). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. John Rodgers. Sailed Oct. 31 from New York for Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this Fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wilbur G. Briggs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fisher. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Reno. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM (scout). 8 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHESTER (scout). 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Abele. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALEM (scout). 8 guns. Lieut. Carlos A. Gardiner. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. Warren G. Child, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SEVERN (tender). At Annapolis, Md.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At Annapolis, Md.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. James Parker. At Annapolis, Md.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Patrick N. L. Bellinger. At Annapolis, Md.

C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Child. At Annapolis, Md.

Second Group.

Lieut. Claudio R. Hyatt, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Groton, Conn.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudio R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William G. Gill. At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. Sailed Nov. 3 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Corinto, Nicaragua.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. Sailed Nov. 3 from Sausalito, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.

BABY'S FACE ALL BROKEN OUT

"I shall never be without Cuticura Ointment. My baby had a very bad face, all broken out and red, and the second application made an improvement, and before I had used half a box my baby's face looked splendid. I told my neighbors about it, and they were taken by surprise at the wonderful work the Cuticura Ointment did, and all said his face is fine. One box cured baby's face and his body which was all broken out with the disease. It first came in little pimples like heat, and after, formed one mass, which gradually spread over his face and body, and it caused itching, and pained baby so badly that I could not rest, so I wanted to go to the doctor's, but the Cuticura Ointment was recommended to me, and I am very glad I heard of it, for it saved me a doctor's bill. During the day the heat would make it more painful, but would rest better at night, and since I used the Cuticura Ointment I had better rest. After a few applications the face began to peel, now the eczema has disappeared. I highly recommend the Cuticura Ointment and Soap for their wonderful work. I must say mothers should not be without them, for they give quick relief and healing to a suffering child, and the mother who is all worn out for the want of sleep and rest." (Signed) Mrs. Dora C. Flutka, Specia Island, Harford Co., Md., Sept. 25, 1910.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. Sailed Nov. 3 from Sausalito, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shonard. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

F-1. Lieut. James B. Howell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Francisco, Cal.

F-3. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Francisco, Cal.

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Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. F. R. King. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

DAVIS (torpedo boat). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FOX (torpedo boat). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIA FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows:

Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Manila, P.I.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. At Kiukiang, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvel. At Shanghai, China.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Grattan C. Dichman. At Chinkiang, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Hankow, China.

Third Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberg. At Canton, China.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. J. V. Chase. At Manila, P.I.

MANILA, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Kear. At Manila, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Bert B. Taylor. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

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Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

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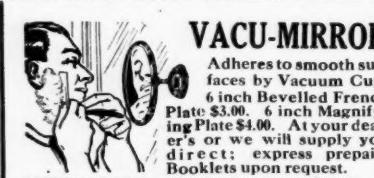
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TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

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At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

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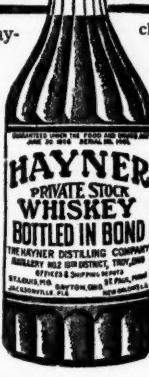
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